THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina: Unsettled Monday; Tuesday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

By reading the Business Locals in The Morning Star—Many bargains appear daily.

VOL. XCV—NO. 135. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 39,126

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS RENEWED ALONG THE LINE IN NORTH POLAND

Germans Are Reported in Retreat, With the Loss of Many Prisoners.

RUSSIANS REINFORCED

Przasnysz Recaptured From Germans—Severe Fighting Elsewhere.

No New Developments at the Dardanelles.

London, Feb. 28. — The Russian offensive operations appear at the present time to extend along their whole front—an indication that they have brought strong reinforcements into the field. They have checked the German advance in North Poland, where the Germans are reported in retreat and the re-capture of Przasnysz after severe fighting, has given them an excellent pivotal point from which to carry on further operations.

All the Petrograd correspondents refer to the capture of a large number of Germans as a new phase of the war, and credit it to a lack of officers among the German armies and the large number of young, untrained men drafted into them.

The Russian offensive extends to what is now known as the Bzura-Rawka front, where they successfully opposed Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's attempt to advance on Warsaw in December and January.

Fighting in Western Galicia

There has been heavy fighting in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians, but no notable changes in the situation. In Eastern Galicia the Russians report another repulse for the Austrians who again have lost a number of prisoners.

With Russia it would seem to be a case of keeping up the supply of ammunition, which the opening of the Dardanelles would greatly assist.

The Allies, however, do not anticipate that their success in the Dardanelles undertaking will be immediate, for they are now facing the hardest part of the problem having the strongest forts ahead of them. Although the guns of these forts have not the range of the guns of the larger ships, particularly the 15 inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth.

The fact that the Queen Elizabeth is in commission suggests that her four sister ships, all of which were laid down within a few weeks of each other, either are in the fighting line or ready to join it. These five ships are considered the greatest fighting machines in the world and besides being heavily armored, are almost as fast as battle cruisers. Although their speed is given as 25 knots, the Queen Elizabeth made 28 in her trials.

Belgians Again Active

The Belgian army, reorganized and re-equipped again has been taking part in the fight for the recovery of its country and, according to the French report, has advanced across the Yser and taken a farm from the Germans while its artillery has demolished two German works.

Otherwise the battles in the West are still confined to the Champagne and the Vosges where both sides claim successes.

The labor situation and the government's demand that work be resumed on the Clyde tomorrow is creating a lot of interest in England. The Clyde workmen will hold a series of meetings in Glasgow tomorrow so it is not likely that they will return to work until Tuesday at least, but that they will then obey the government's order is almost certain, as all their leaders urge them to do so. Should they disobey the order the government can declare martial law.

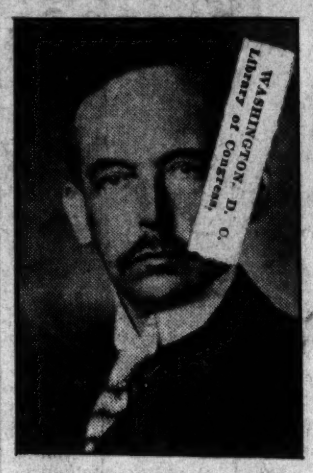
Enforce Prohibition

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, today intimated that as a small minority of the employees of the armament works were not working full time owing to the lure of drink, the government was considering measures to control further the sale of intoxicants. He did not explain what the new regulations would be, but it is thought they will not go further than shortening the hours during which the saloons may remain open.

The capture of the American steamer Dacia, formerly sailing under the German flag, by the French is welcomed here as it will enable a French prize court to decide her case while an English court will deal with the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina. Thus the responsibility for stopping goods in neutral bottoms bound for

(Continued on Page Two.)

Now Visiting Wilmington.



Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who addressed ladies of German-American Relief Society yesterday, and will deliver public address at Academy of Music tonight.

CATTLE DISEASE BAD IN VIRGINIA

Hoof and Mouth Infection — 125 Cases on One Farm.

VERY NEAR RICHMOND

Nearly Half of Herd of 300 Dairy Cattle Found to Be Infected—Disease Well Developed in Each Case—Governor Acts.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—Following the discovery of 125 fully developed cases of foot and mouth disease in a herd of 300 dairy cattle on a farm, in Henrico county, seven miles north of this city, Governor Henry C. Stuart issued a quarantine proclamation late today and announced that tomorrow morning he would go before the city circuit court and apply for an injunction against 18 railroads and steamship lines in Virginia to enforce their full compliance with his recent proclamation requiring that no cattle or cattle feed be moved without the proper Federal certificates.

Governor Stuart also ordered that within a radius of five miles around the infected farm there be no movement of cattle or cattle feed. Special deputies have been sworn in by the sheriff of Henrico and a virtual blockade has been put into effect.

Cattle Ordered Killed.

All the infected cattle discovered have been ordered killed and their carcasses destroyed, and Dr. E. C. Levy, city health officer has ordered that all milk sold in this city be pasteurized. Dr. Henry Marshal, of the Federal bureau of animal industry, and Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, state veterinarian, are in charge of the fight against the disease.

At a meeting of local dairymen held late today, it was decided to quarantine every farm, enforcing it with armed guards to prevent further infection. The city has suspended its regular inspection of dairies to prevent inspectors carrying the disease from one herd to another.

Governor Stuart takes an alarming view of the situation. He says in his proclamation:

"I feel it my duty as Governor of Virginia to call ateution to a calamity which now threatens the state, which, if not arrested might prove almost, if not quite as disastrous in its consequences as the Civil War. The fact that the public mind has been up to this time so impervious to repeated warnings against the inroads of foot and mouth disease in our domestic animals makes it all the more necessary that I should here record my judgment, which is based on the best authorities of the world, that a serious and widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease affecting as it would every domestic animal, and possibly even the human race, would be the colossal catastrophe of this generation."

The Governor pleads for the co-operation of the press and public in an effort to stamp out the disease in Virginia.

The Union Stock Yards, which have been under quarantine for several weeks, following the discovery of several cases there, were to have been re-opened tomorrow. The advisability of permitting them to re-open is under discussion by the Governor and the health authorities tonight.

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—Russian successes are reported in an official communication from the Caucasus general staff. The statement says:

"On February 28 on a line from Trans-Choruk our troops progressed with success dislodging Turkish forces from their positions.

"In the passes south of Alacherkerte our troops on an engagement seized two Turkish artillery pieces."

AMERICAN MAKES NEW DISCOVERIES

Chemical Processes May Revolutionize Industries.

DR. WALTER F. RITTMAN

Secretary of Interior Lane Makes Public Some Important Facts —Processes Dedicated to the American People.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Two discoveries, each of vast importance to American industries, and one regarded also as a priceless military asset, were announced today by Secretary of the Interior Lane. They are chemical processes, developed after years of research by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the bureau of mines.

One is expected to enable oil refiners to increase their output of gasoline by 20 per cent., the other makes possible the production from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, bases for dyes and high explosives, for which the rest of the world has depended almost conclusively on Germany.

Dr. Rittman has applied for patents on his processes, to prevent the possibility of any monopoly in their use, and will dedicate them to the American people.

Of Utmost Importance.

"These processes," said Secretary Lane, "are fraught with the utmost importance. The Standard Oil Company has had a big advantage over independents in production of gasoline, having a patented process obtaining three times the amount of gasoline from petroleum that the independents now obtain. Now the Federal government, through the efforts of Dr. Rittman, proposes to make free for the use of all a process confidently expected to increase their yields of gasoline fully 20 per cent. and perhaps more. Dr. Rittman claims his process is safer, simpler and more economical.

"With a steadily increasing demand for gasoline for automobiles, motor boats and engines, this fortunate discovery comes at the proper time. It is but two years ago that the automobile industry offered a $100,000 prize for a substitute that would cost less than gasoline. This new process adds to the hope that in spite of the wonderful growth in the use of gasoline there may not be any shortage in the future. When it is realized the gasoline industry each year yields $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 the importance of this discovery is seen.

The Second Process.

"The second process discovered by Dr. Rittman may prove of much more value than the first, in that it suggests the establishment of an industry in which Germany heretofore has been pre-eminent; the dye industry—and also promises indirectly a measure of national safety of incalculable import. Among the necessary ingredients of high explosives, tuluol and benzol are in the first rank. Heretofore these products have been chiefly obtained in Germany and England from coal tar. Explosive gases have had to depend largely on these sources. The Federal government now proposes to obtain toluol and benzol from crude petroleum. These products can be produced from virtually any American petroleum. The supply can be made sufficient not only for the entire American trade but also for other purposes and at a reasonable cost.

"The real comforting thing, however, is that in time of great national stress, if the nation ever is called on to defend itself, we can manufacture the most efficient and most powerful explosives known in warfare. Were it not for this discovery it is possible that in suc han emergeicy we might be compelled to rely largely on greatly inferior explosives and this would spell national disaster.

"Dr. Rittman concludes from his experiments that this process may become more economical than German methods and it may result in eventually giving the United States a supremacy in the dyestuffs industry that has belonged to Germany. It would tend to prevent disturbance of the great industries engaged in the manufacture of silks, cottons and woolens in such extraordinary times as we are experiencing."

WORLD IS PASSING INTO ANOTHER CYCLE OF WAR

World Peace Society Formed of the People the Only Hope Left

New York, Feb. 28.—A world peace party is necessary to prevent inhabitants of the globe from passing into another war cycle Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, told a gathering today in Sinai Temple.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the emergency peace federation.

"There are some reasons for believing the world again is passing into a war cycle", said Mr. Thwing. "It therefore is necessary to establish a world peace party. It shall be a party consisting of the peace people of every nation. We pledge ourselves to use our influence to prevent war and to mitigate its evils."

"Morris Hilquit, of New York said:

"The war shaking Europe has been caused by rivalry between capitalists for foreign markets and colonies.

"If the people of this country will be loud, consistent and persistent in the expression of their horror at the criminal insanity of the war, their constant exhortations ultimately may have a sobering effect on the blood intoxicated European combatants."

Vienna, Feb. 28 (via London, March 1).—The following official communication was issued today.

"In Poland and Western Galicia there has been only artillery fighting. In the region of Wyszkow and also south of the Dniester fighting continues."

THOUSANDS ATTEND BURIAL AT KINSTON

Funeral Over Emmett R. Wooten an Impressive One.

HIGHEST HONORS GIVEN

Accompanied by Guard of Honor, Battalion of National Guards and Prominent Men Body of Late Speaker Borne to Cemetery

(Special Star Telegram)

Kinston, N. C. Feb, 28.—Thousands of Kinstonians together with numerous admirers and friends from all sections of the State attended the funeral of Emmett R. Wooten, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, this afternoon at five o'clock. The services were the most largely attended ever held in this city.

A battallion of National Guards, including the band and one company from Kinston, two companies from Goldsboro, and the guard of honor which accompanied the remains here from Raleigh, formed the funeral cortege and rendered honors due a high State official. Several fraternal orders and numerous prominent people were in the procession, including the committee from the Legislature which come here with the body.

The weather was splendid and as the thousands turned from the newly made grave scarcely a dry eye could be found. The funeral ceremony was the most impressive ever witnessed here, the last sad rites being conducted in Maplewood cemetery by Rev. C. W. Blanchard, pastor of the First Baptist church. The finale of the service was the playing of taps over the grave by a militia trumpeter, the bell of his horn to the setting sun.

The illustrious dead was connected with thousands in Kinston and the State by ties of blood and bonds of friendship, and long acquaintance held him dear to thousands of others who unite with his beloved ones in mourning the untimely death of this statesman.

LEGISLATORS TO KINSTON.

Many Members of the House and Senate Attend Funeral of Speaker Wooten.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28. — Quite a large number of legislators went to Kinston on the afternoon train in order to attend the funeral services of the lamented Speaker of the House, Hon. Emmitt R. Wooten. A deep shadow of sorrow has pervaded the State House, the hotels and, indeed, the entire Capitol City, in consequence of the untimely and tragic death of this brilliant and promising young statesman and Christian gentleman. The flags on the State House are at half mast, there are draperies typical of the grief that his sad death has spread swung across the four fronts of the Capitol building, and around the rotunda rail under the lofty dome of the building. These will remain for the remainder of the session.

FATE OF DACIA IN HANDS OF FRENCH

Capture by French Cruiser Changes the Situation.

DIFFERENT DOCTRINE

French Government Has Never Admitted Right to Change Register During Hostilities—Washington Awaits Decision

Washington, Feb, 28.—Seizure of the American steamer Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American liner, by a French cruiser, which took the vessel to Brest, places the entire question of the validity of a transfer of flags after the outbreak of hostilities before the prize courts of France for adjudication.

Whereas the practice of England, American officials have contended, conforms pretty much to the doctrine of the United States, the claim has been set up that France has a traditional and unalterable opposition to any changes of registry whatsoever, during war.

State Department officials and senators who have argued the point in Congress have pointed out, however, that while this doctrine has been proclaimed by France since the time of Louis XVI the practice of the French admiralty has been different and that in many cases France actually has acquieced in the right of a cessel to change its registry after the outbreak of hostilities. The United States will make no move until the French prize courts render a decision. If the validity of the transfer is not recognized a protest will be entered.

When cases arose between the United States and France in 1856 the Washington government controverting the statement that a traditional French doctrine prevented her from recognizing transfers of flag, said in its diplomatic correspondence with the American minister at Paris.

"However long may be the period during which this doctrine has formed part of the municipal code of France it is manifestly not in harmony with her maritime policy, and it is confidently believed by this government that France will not assert it, not only against the practice of their nations, but against the authority of her most enlightened writers on public law"

CARTER PROTESTS AGAINST A DELAY

Charges Abernathy With Studied Attempts to Hinder.

GIVES OUT STATEMENT

Judge Claims That Solicitor and His Friends Would Delay Action by Investigating Committee Until Next Legislature.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28.—Judge Frank Carter gave out a statement this afternoon protesting against what he declares to be a studied effort on the part of Solicitor C. L. Abernethy and certain of his friends to delay the investigation by the legislative committee just appointed as long as possible, and if possible to stave off the final decision in the matter for an entire two years' legislative term if possible to do so.

Judge Carter says it has come to one of his attorneys that there is a boast, "now that Carter is on the griddle the first must burn slow."

On the other hand Judge Carter and his friends are insisting on the speediest investigation and report of findings and that if the Abernethy forces had in hand any tangible evidence to back up their charges against the judge of immorality, then this should be produced without delay. On the other hand if there is nothing but rumors then in justice to Judge Carter this should likewise be known at once. The statement by Judge Carter follows:

Carter's Statement.

"To the honorable House committee appointed pursuant to the Clark resolution; to the House of Representatives itself, and to the people of North Carolina.

"Sustained by the hope of a speedy vindication, I have kept silent under the severest possible provocation. I have seen malice do its worst in spreading broadcast through the press and through private channels the most reckless falsehoods calculated and designed to blast the reputations of innocent defenseless women as well as my own, and in unspeakable anguish have bided the time when I could face my accusers and on oath denounce every one of their monstrous imputations but in face of the clearly disclosed purpose of my enemies to employ dilatory tactics to prevent these charges from being brought to the judgment of the present House of Representatives and thereby leave me for two years under the cloud of a legislative investigation of my moral character, I can hold my peace no longer.

"The methods employed by the promoters of this attack to compel me to demand an investigation are illustrated by the charge of gross immorality with women at Panaca Springs, among other places. As a matter of fact, I was never at or near Panaca Springs but one time when I went there from Warrenton court in company with Hon. John H. Kerr, solicitor of that district, who was constantly with me during the two or three days of my stay there. The falsity of the other charges will upon examination be found almost equally self-evident. But the consciousness of their falsity was not enough, once made, the record could only be cleared by investigation.

Playing For Time.

"It appears now that my accusers, instead of co-operating with the committee and with me to put their damning accusations to the test of proof are playing for time. Apparently trustworthy information comes to one of my attorneys that it has been boastfully remarked, 'Now that Carter is on the griddle, the fire must burn slow.' That such is the policy sufficiently appears from Mr. Abernethy's declared purpose to have all the 300 or 400 persons in the court room at Newbern subpoenaed as witnesses. The law allows only two witnesses to one fact and the scripture says that out of the mouths of two witnesses the truth shall be established; and yet Mr. Abernethy, instead of bringing four or five witnesses who had the best opportunities for observing the incidents of which he complains, is willing himself to incur, or impose upon the State, the expense of bringing the entire throng that crowded the court room. What possible explanation is there for such a course except a deliberate purpose to overwhelm the committee with such a mass of evidence that in the crowded last week of legislative session it will be impossible for them to complete the investigation, in other words 'to burn the fires slow.'

No Reason for Delay.

"It would seem that all needful evidence bearing upon Mr. Abernethy's complaint could be presented in less than one day's time and it is not conceivable that any evidence relied upon to support Mr. Clark's charges, of immorality is not ready for prompt presentation. Surely Mr. Clark would not base charges so ruinous to the character of self-supporting women of prior good repute, to say nothing of the character of a judge, upon gossip and street rumor, which he would want the committee to take time and run down. If he made such charges without having in hand evidence reasonably calculated to sustain them he has done an utterly indefensible thing. If he has such evidence, why hold it back. To sum up the argument: if he has the evidence, he should produce it forthwith: if he had not the evidence, the making of the charges is a monstrous wrong which the committee should hasten to right, as far as such a wrong can be righted.

"What, upon the other hand, would be the effect of holding these matters over for another Legislature. Think what it would mean to the administration of justice to have the presiding judge always an object of curiosity to the bystanders as a man under charges of gross immorality, with various women. It would not avail him that throughout a more or less con-

(Continued on Page Two.)

ALLIES' BLOCKADE PLANS DISCUSSED

Washington Not Officially Informed—No Comment

"MUST BE EFFECTIVE"

Nearly All Treaties Carry That Clause According to War College Figures—Can Allies Make Blockade Effective?

Washington, Feb. 28.—Inasmuch as the United States government had not been advised officially of the reported notification to neutrals of the intention of Great Britain and her Allies to hold up all shipping to and from Germany and Austria, officials here tonight expressed no opinion on this latest development.

From the brief press report of the Allies' plan it was believed in official quarters that a blockade of an unprecedented character was in prospect. It was pointed out that no question has been the subject of more controversy in international law than that of a blockade.

The proposed declaration created widespread interest among diplomats as well as officials. Envoys from neutral countries were interested particularly in the intimation that the Allies did not intend to mainain a blockade of the German coast, but would hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping no matter wnere encountered if bound to or from Germany.

Considered a Blockade.

There is no exact precedent for such a policy, but it was considered likely in diplomatic circles that discussion as to its validity and recognition by neutrals would be based on the theory that a "blockade" was being attempted. International law has several rules as to the maintenance of a naval and commercial blockade many of which have been incorporated in conventions ratified by the present belligerents as well as treaties between the United States and some of the European powers.

The declaration of Paris in 1856, which proclaimed that a blockade to be binding on neutrals "must be effective" has been followed in rules since adopted by virtually all nations. England and France having adopted as the basis of their international law during the present war the Declaration of London of 1909, with certain modifications, that document probably will be referred to in diplomatic controversies which may arise over the proposed step of the Allies. One of the articles of this declaration says:

"The seizure of neutral vessels for violation of blockade may be made only within the radius of action of the ship of war assigned to maintain an effective blockade."

As for what constitutes the "radius of action" the following explanation is given by the United States naval war college in one of its publications as having been universally accepted:

"Radius of Action."

"When a government decided to undertake blockading operations against some part of the enemy coast, it assigns a certain number of warships to take part in the blockade and intrusts the command of these to an officer whose duty is to ensure by this means the effectiveness of the blockade. The commander of the naval force thus formed distributes the ships places at his disposal according to the configuration of the coast and the geographical positions of the blockaded places and gives each ship instructions as to the part she is to play and especially as to the zone intrusted. It is all of these zones of surveillance together, organized in such a manner that the blockade is effective that forms the radius of action of the blockading force. • • •

"The radius of action of a blockading naval force may extend somewhat far, but as it depends on the number of ships contributing to the effectiveness of the blockade, and is always limited by the condition of effectiveness, it will never reached remote seas upon which merchant vessels sail which are, perhaps, destined for the blockaded ports, but whose destination is contingent on the changes which circumstances may produce in the blockade during their voyage. The idea of radius of action joined to that of effectiveness, that is to say, allows the belligerent to exercise in an effective manner the right of blockade which is admitted to be his and on the other hand it saves neutrals from exposure to the inconvenience of blockade at a great distance, while it leaves them free to run the risks to whick they knowingly expose themselves by approaching points to which access is forbidden by the billigerents."

Blockades Limited.

Accepted rules, it was pointed out tonight, prescribes, that a blockade muts be limited to the ports and coasts of an enemy, and that each declaration must give the geographical limits of the coast blockaded.

Officials were, re-assured to an extent by press dispatches announcing that the contemplated action by the Allies was not an answer to the recent identical note sent by the United States to England and Germany in connection with the submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent.

SARAH BERNHARDT BETTER

Daily Bulletins Are Suspended—Many Messages Still Received.

Bordeaux, (via Paris), Feb. 28.—Dr. Denuce, attending Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg was amputated last week, today said the condition of the patient continued excellent and that hereafter no daily bulletins would be issued.

Mme. Bernhardt continues to receive many messages. Many come from the United States.

AMERICAN RESERVE LEGION ORGANIZED

Men of Experience in Army and Navy to Compose It.

PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

To Have a Membership of Practically Three Hundred Thousand Men—Not Connected in Any Manner With Federal Bodies

New York, Feb, 28.—Formal announcement was made here tonight of the formation of an organization of first reserves, to be known as the American Legion, and to be composed of former army, navy and militia men which will better insure the nation's preparedness in case of war. Captain Gordon Johnston, aide de camp to Major General Leonard Wood made the announcement on behalf of a group of army and navy men acting in an unofficial capacity with civilians in promoting the movement. Captain Johnston said it was planned to establish within a short time a first reserve of between 250,000, and 300,000 former army and navy militiamen for instant call in case of emergency.

Major General Wood has given the plan his unofficial endorsement and former President Roosevelt has written a letter approving the proposal. Numerous other public men have endorsed the project and a statement by the promoters says that former Secretaries of War and of the Navy have agreed to act in an advisory capacity.

Endorsed by Roosevelt

Asserting that he and his four sons will become members of the Legion, Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to the organizers, says that in the event of war he intends to ask Congress for permission to raise a division of cavalry. Mr. Roosevelt's letter in part says:

"I and my four sons will gladly become members. I very earnestly hope and pray that there will be no war, but the surest way to avert war is to be prepared for it; and the only way to avert disaster and disgrace in war is by preparation in advance.

"In the event of war, I should ask permission of Congress to raise a division of cavalry and unquestionably the ranks of these regiments would be filled largely from the men of the Legion and would in their entirety be filled by men such as those in the Legion; for in the event of war there will be no time to train the men first called upon.

"We should, as a nation have begun to prepare ourselves the minute this war broke out. It is absolutely impossible to be sure that we shall not be drawn into it against our will. The people of this country are only beginning to realize the extent of our military and naval unpreparedness."

Colonel Roosevelt says he will serve as a chairman of the Legion's board of honorary advisors and hopes the Legion will accomplish its purpose in organizing a first reserve, for, he says:

Strength Is Necessary

"It is idle for us to trust to arbitration and neutrality treaties unbacked by force. Let us act justly toward others and let us also be prepared with stout heart and strong hand to defend our rights against injustice from others".

In a formal statement of the movements and objects of the Legion given out tonight by Captain Johnston and associates, it is said that the Legion now being incorporated under the laws of New York state, plan to enroll in its membership first, all men who have had army and navy training and therefore are equipped for instant service. But the Legion seeks to enroll patriotic citizens generaly whose special qualifications make them immediately valuable.

"The integrity and value of the American Legion is guaranteed by the character of the prominent men who will stand sponsor for it," says the statement.

Endorsed By Wood

"It already has received the unofficial endorsement of Major General Leonard Wood, the strong approval of former President Roosevelt, and of numerous other men of national prominence and while the personnel of its executive committee and board of honorary advisers has not yet been finally decided upon, it can be stated in advance that it will include several former Secretaries of the Army or Navy former United States senators, college presidents, former Governors, leading newspaper men, magazine editors, etc".

Declaring the organizers of the Legion do not believe in militarism, but want the country prepared for emergency, the statement continues:

"Those who still believe we are prepared for war cannot be convinced by argument since they have not been convinced by cold facts recently made public. The rest of us, who do accept the cold facts, must act without their help.

We propose to leave for later settlement by the American people even the conservative suggestions of a somewhat larger army and navy, of a somewhat more developed militia, of a middlecourse of military instruction in the schools. We plan for only the immediate and crying need. And the movement we advocate involves no military training or service in time of peace, no increase in our standing army, navy or militia, no national expenditures—nothing but the intelligent use of already existing material on hand."

Supplemental Statement

Captain Johnston, supplementing the formal statement, said that while the Legion was being organized independent of the army or navy and would have no official conection with either, it would be organized along the lines of the geographical divisions of the army. The government, he said, keeps no record of the men who leave the army and navy. He estimated there are from 250,000 to 300,000 such men

(Continued on Page Two.)

INSURANCE BILLS ARE UP THIS WEEK

Much Interest Manifested by the General Public.

AND INSURANCE PEOPLE

As Session of Legislature Draws to a Close Feature Measures Attract More Attention—Several Bills Are to Be Acted Upon

(Special Star Correspondence)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28.—Insurance people in and out of the State and very many of the general public are especially interested just now in the status of the insurance legislation that was to be a special feature of the present session of the Legislature and a most illuminating summary of the insurance legislation under way has just been prepared by Commissioner of Insurance, James R. Young, who says that much of this legislation is certainly very desirable and will, in the end prove of value to the insurance conditions in the State, although the State is already in advance of many other States in the character and the value of its supervision and legislation of insurance companies.

Three bills were introduced by Representative Seawell, of Moore county, as representing the recommendations of the fire insurance investigating committee, while one bill has been introduced by Senator Weaver embodying the department changes suggested for different sections of the law; also a bill by Senator Miller proposing to add to the present insurance law supervising the rate making associations, a principal of the Massachusetts law. This bill is also covered in the Weaver bill and if either one of the bills is enacted into law, will give the insurance commissioner the right to look into and pass upon whether rates as promulgated are fair and just. The first is the principle of the New York law and the latter of the Massachusetts law.

House Has Passed Bills

All three of the Seawell bills have been passed by the House and in the Senate have been favorably passed upon and reported by the Senate committee on insurance, except that the section in one of the bills giving the insurance commissioner power to fix fire insurance rates has been eliminated.

While it may be a disappointment to some of the investigating committee if the views of the Senate committee prevail, yet the committee may well be gratified at the enactment of the other legislation proposed by it, for it includes:

First—A provision by which a detailed rating on all property must be submitted to the property owners so that they may know upon what basis their property is rated and also the requirements that insurance agents shall inspect all property in the cities and towns especialy as to its value and character before writing insurance thereon.

Second—A requirement that where companies desire to use the co-insurance clause they shall furnish to the assured rates with and without the clause and the asured shall have the right to choose between the two. It is also required that all policies containing the co-insurance clause shall be stamped, "Co- insurance contract", so that there shall be no doubt as to the knowledge of the condition of the policy.

Third—It is also required that insurance adjusters shall be licensed and be proper persons. Also that agents as well as adjusters shall have a proper knowledge of the business proposed to be done.

Fourth—Requirements regulating the sale of matches in the State as embodied in the uniform match bill. And a requirement as to unauthorized insurance.

Change in Fire Policy

Fifth—It also makes a change in the standard fire policy by which the policy recommended by the national insurance commissioners will be adopted.

Sixth—Important and valuable changes in the building laws of the State. This change will do much to make clear the building regulations that have already accomplished much.

Seventh—Provide for a 'fire prevention day" and the teaching as far as possible of fire prevention in the State.

Eighth—Give the Insurance Commissioner certain discressions in regard to the reporting of loses by insurance companies. With the exercise of this discression the commissioner can get reports that will be most valuable to the State of fire losses and their causes.

Ninth—Forbid association from requiring that their companies shall not take reinsurance from North Carolina companies who may not be a member of their Association.

Tenth—Require fire insurance companies to make deposits of securities and not of surity bonds under present law. This will be a decided improvement besides increasing the market for North Carolina securities.

Eleventh—Allow the Insurance Commissioner to deposit with the clerk of the superior court in each county copies of his advance report of full report in lieu of abstracts now required to be sent out under the law. This will save several hundred dollars in printing.

Twelvth—Regulate the commissions of fire insurance agents partially on the contingent basis—12 1-2 down and 12 1-2 contingent on profits of the agency. Of course it is uncertain as to what cource will be pursued in regard to this bill as it is opposed by both companies and agents. The companies are willing to accept it if expenses of the agency as well as losses are taken into consideration in arriving at the basis for contingent commissions, while the agents wish the commisions to be 15 per cent flat and 10 per cent contingent. Of course the above legislation is still to be enacted and the time is short but it is generaly thought that the General Assembly will give the necessary time and attention to enact the legislation and thus add to the already valuable code of insurance laws.

Washington, Feb. 28. — Secretary of Agriculture Houston has ordered more than 28,000 square miles of territory in counties of eight States released from Texas cattle fever quarantine on March 1, but has reimposed the quarantine on Smith county, Miss.

LLOYD-GEORGE ON THE FUTURE STATE

Victory for Germany Means World Dictatorship.

REFERENCE TO AMERICA

Predicts Early Prohibition Order From British Government—Men Refuse to Work Full Week Because of Drink—Action Taken.

Bangor, Wales, via London, Feb. 28.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, made a pointed reference to the United States in a speech here today:

"If Germany is triumphant over this country," he said, "she would be practically dictator of the world. And where," he asked, "could we then look to a chivalrous country to protect us—to America?

"If countries like France and Russia with huge armies, and we, with the most powerful navy in the world, could not face this terrible machine, how could America step in? It would be more than America could do to defend her interests in her own continent. America is more unready than we were."

The chancellor then took up the liquor and industrial questions.

"The government has wide powers to deal with the drink questions, and it means to use them," declared David Llody George, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech here today. The chancellor said a small minority of the workmen employed in the armament factories had refused to work a full week because of the lure of drink.

Will Use Power.

"The government would use its powers discreetly and in a spirit of moderation," Lloyd-George asserted, "but fearlessly." He was sure the public would support whatever action was taken and allow no indulgence to interfere with the country's prospects in the war.

"The war," he said, "is to be won or lost by the engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and every day of delay is full of peril to the country. For one reason or another we do not get the assistance we have a right to expect from our workshops. Industrial differences are inevitable, but we cannot afford them now.

"It is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the sake of a farthing an hour. During war, governments should have the power of settling difficulties so that work shall go on. If men are entitled to more money the government should give it. I do not believe the parties involved will refuse to comply with the urgent command of the government that there should be no delay."

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the chancellor said the people of the country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged, and warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle.

He declared that while England had enrolled the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country or in any century, it ought to be larger, still.

URGE WILSON TO CALL MEETING OF NEUTRALS

Peace Organization Formed at Chicago and Announces Plans.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Resolutions asking President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations to attempt to end the European war were adopted by the Emergency Peace Federation here tonight and plans were made for the organization of a permanent society to be known as the National Peace Organizations. A resolution protesting against any increase in armament in the United States also was adopted:

The organization committed itself to these principles:

1. Favoring a concert of nations instead of alliances providing for a balance of power.

2. Abolition of armament and prohibition of the manufacture of ammunition for gain.

3. Protection of private property at sea.

4. Self-government and universal adult suffrage.

5. Prohibition of the transfer of provinces except by consent of the epople.

5. No alliances to be entered into by nations except after approval of people.

The resolutions addressed to President Wilson express the belief that the time has come for an extension of the principle of neutrality by a conference of neutral nations. "The organization of modern society, it continues, "has made nations so interdependent that it no longer is possible for antions to wage war without imposing suffering on all other nations."

"The proposed conference of neutrals could mediate," the resolutions say, "with an armistice if possible, without an armistive if necessary but in such a way as to not endanger the neutrality of any nation. It should constitute a voluntary court of continuous mediation at least so long as the war lasts, it should invite suggestions from each of the warring nations and submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals based on these principles, first, that peace must not mean humiliation to any nation; and, second, that it must not involve a compromise which might result in a renewal of the war."

HALF MILLION TONS ADDED TO AMERICAN REGISTRY

Since the Law Admiting Foreign Built Vessels to Fly Stars and Stripes.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Nearly half a million tons have been added to the American Merchant Marine since the law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry was passed last August. To the end of February 133 foreign built vessels had been placed under American registry, with an aggregate tonnage of 475,524, the Department of Commerce announced today.

The department announced that the steamer M. S. Dollar, of San Francisco, formerly a British vessel, had been suspended from American registry. No reason was assigned.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS IS NEAR

Both Houses Rushing Appropriation Bills—Contest.

SHIP BILL UP TONIGHT

Senate Rivers and Harbors Measures Is Doomed in Present Form—Lump Sum of $30,000,000 Will Probably Be Given

Washington, Feb. 28.—With three and a half days left in the life of the Sixty-third Congress, both Houses are prepared to sit almost continuously until noon Thursday, March 4, to complete necessary business, and, if possible, to enact a few important measures obstructed by the ship purchase bill fight.

Beginning tomorrow the Senate and House will consider conference reports on supply bills carrying approximately $1,000,000,000 to defray government expenses for the next fiscal year. The Senate has yet to dispose of the $11,000,000 Indian bill and the rivers and harbors bill. That it will be impossible to pass the Senate river and harbor measure, carrying $38,000,000 has been conceded. A joint resolution appropriating a lump sum of $30,000,000 probably wil be substituted. War Department officials have estimated that it will require this amount to continue work on existing projects.

Easy Sailing Expected

Little difficulty with any of the other supply bills is anticipated, although Senate increases for submarines in the naval building programme may require some concessions, and the fate of the agricultural bill is doubtful owing to the McCumber rural credits rider attached unexpectedly in the Senate. The House committee on agriculture plans to substitute for the McCumber rider, the farm loan credit bill approved by the President and agreed to by banking and currency committes of both houses. If this can be approved by the House in agreeing to a conference report, Senate leaders believe it can pass the Senate.

The eleventh hour effort to enact a farm credit bill, is expected to leave little opportunity for consideration of other general legislation including the Philippine self-government and the water power dam sites measures. It also will delay the last desperate effort of party leaders to put through the ship bill.

Ship Bill Up Tonight

The renewed fight for the ship bill will be made in the House tomorrow It is planned to rush the conference agreement through and send it to the Senate tomorrow night. There it probably wil be held back until appropriation conferences are disposed of. If this done the last stand of the ship purchase champions probably cannot be made until late Wednesday night or toward the end of the session Thursday morning.

That both houses wil be in all night session Wednesday is virtually certain.

Consideration of President Wilson's nominees for the Federal Trade Commission also must be undertaken in the Senate, and confirmation of at least four is expected before adjournment tomorrow, the names of Joseph E. Davies, Edward N. Hurley, W. J. Harris and W. H. Parry having been approved by the senate inter state commerce committee Saturday. Further inquiry into qualifications of George Rublee, the fifth nominee, will be made tomorrow. Recommendation in his favor is expected to come from the committee before night, but it will have to meet Republican opposition on the floor of the Senate. No Democrats are expected to join in the opposition.

AMERICAN RESERVE LEGION ORGANIZED

(Continued from Page One.)

scattered throughout the country who within a short period can be enrolled.

'It is planned to have two active branches of the Legion" said Captain Johnston. "The line will be composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service or who can handle a high power rifle and are seasoned in that fundamental of soldiering, taking care of themselves, roughing it in the open—a combination of regular and 'rough riders'.

"The special service branch of the Legion will accept in its various services only those men with thorough technical qualifications, such as engineers, doctors, aviators, blacksmiths, telegraphers, chauffeurs and men of dozens of other special callings. It will be what the government now lacks—a first reserve.

"The government, at war, and recruiting for special services, could draw first the Legion, for both its branches would be the best material available, would be already partly organized and already mobilized.

"The Legion wil be divided into units corelated with those of the regular army and navy, representing all arms of the service. National headquarters will be located temporarily at Governor's Island, New York, and Department Headquarters will be established at important centers throughout the country and all its posessions."

In making public these announcements today Captain Johnston was accompanied by Commander R. K. Crank of the local recruiting branch of the United States navy, Dr. J. E. Hauseman, a civilian, who will act as secretary of the Legion here, and Arthur S. Hoffman, also a civilian, who are associated with him in the formal organization work.

Captain Johnston explained tonight that Major General Wood had given the organizers permission to establish temporary headquarters on Governors Island which is a government reservation, and headquarters of the Department of the East of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Nine members of the Washington American baseball squad in charge of Coach Jack Ryan left here today for Spring training at Charlottesville, Va. The squad comprised Pitchers Shaw, Bently, Harper, Engel, Boehling, Thormahlen and Clarke and Catchers Henry and Ainsmith.

Bessemer, Ala., Feb. 28.—Asa Goodwin said to be the oldest man in Alabama, died here today on the eve of the 108th birthday. He is survived by one son, 74 grandchildren, 227 great-children and 16 great-great grandchildren.

CARTER PROTESTS AGAINST A DELAY

(Continued from Page One.)

spicuous, up to the moment of incurring the ill will of powerful criminal interests, his worst enemy had never intimated a suspicion that his life was other than clean and continent. The fact over-shadowing all his public service and all his honorable past would be that, in a resolution favorably acted upon by the House of Representatives, he was held up as a horrible example of public lewdness and the charges were pending for future action. That thought would damn his every attempt to call the jurors to higher conceptions of duty, his admonitions to the wayward, his every condemnation of guilt.

Would Be Forced Out.

"These obvious considerations would present to me the cruel alternative of allowing the administration of justice to be shamed in my person or of retiring from office in the face of charges, which, however pure and self-sacrificing the motive of such action, would be construed by every unfriendly and suspicious person as a confession of guilt—of my own guilt and of guilt of women who have never sinned.

"The naked savage who flays and burns his enemy could scarcely be guilty of greater cruelty, and yet, this is what my enemies appear to be seeking to accomplish, this is what it means for the 'fire to burn slow.' I solemnly protest the threatened wrong and appeal to the conscience of the committee, the House and the Senate.

"I have enemies, mainly the powerful criminals whom I have humbled, and their professional and political allies, enemies whose minds knows no limit of falsehood or of cruelty and yet not one of them denies that I have served the State with industry and with zeal. It has been, and is, my highest ambition to serve acceptably in this chosen field.

"With a soul overburdened with a sense of the outrage and wrong I have already suffered. I protest the delay that would destroy my usefulness as a public servant, without regard to the merits of my cause.

(Signed) "FRANK CARTER."

The legislative committee, Hon. R. A. Doughton, chairman, is to meet Monday afternoon to formally organize and get ready for the actual investigation and settling, also the question of whether the investigation shall take place at once or go over until after the adjournment of the Legislature on account of press of time.

The sentiment of the committee is believed to be for immediate investigation.

PETROGRAD STATEMENT.

Offensive Has Been Met With Unusual Success, Says Russian Report.

Petrograd, Feb. 28. — The following official statement from the general staff was issued today:

"On the left bank of the Niemen, to the North of Grodno, the action increases in intensity. The battle extends now far in front of the fortified works.

"On either side the attacks are supported by the fire of the artillery. Villages change hands.

"During an attack on Height 103 we captured six German guns and several hundred prisoners.

"This height as also those in the direction of the village of Kelbaski, fell into our hands on the evening of February 27.

"The artillery engagements near Ossowets are still going on. On the night of February 27th the enemy brought up new reinforcements and again invaded Przasnysz. A fierce battle for the possession of that town was fought all through the day, but that evening we were masters of it. The German defenders in large numbers laid down their arms.

"In the other sections of the battlefield beyond Przasnysz we also made important progress. In several places the enemy abandoned wounded and convoys.

"Our troops are gallantly endeavoring to develop their success; they pay no attention to the enemy's fierce resistance, and forget their own fatigue.

"The number of prisoners already sent to the rear of our line amounted on the evening of the 27th to 58 officers and 5,400 soldiers.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, on the Dounaietz, the situation is unchanged.

"In Galicia our troops, advancing from the Tchet-Chva valley to the Jassinovitz-Rozniatow front, inflicted on the Austrians a severe defeat. This offensive movement was carried out in the midst of a thick forest. Our regiments, who were not supported by artillery, were obliged to hack their way with the bayonet. In this battle we captured 4,000 prisoners and nine machine guns."

BUSY WEEK IS AHEAD OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Many Bills to Be Signed Before Adjournment of Congress Thursday.

Washington, Feb. 28.—President Wilson has made few engagements for the week in the expectation that he will be kept busy with work incident to the adjournment of Congress Thursday. He will be in almost constant communication with Senate and House leaders on shipping legislation.

The pressing legislative question before the President today was whether to sign or veto the seamans bill. Senators generally look for a veto on account of the effect the bill would have on treaties between the United States and foreign nations.

During the week the President will have to sign bills appropriating many millions of dollars. A few minor supply measures already have been signed and the pension bill is now before him. Most of the large bills will not be signed until Thursday when Mr. Wilson will go to the President's room in the capitol for that purpose.

The President has not entirely given up hope of the passing of the shipping, Philippine and conservation bills and the ratification of the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. His advisers have told him, however, not to be too optimistic.

It was believed today that only the failure of important appropriation bills would cause the President to call an extra session of Congress.

The question of whether the President will carry out his plans for arriving at the San Francisco Exposition March 21 was undecided tonight. There were strong intimations that he might delay the entire trip because of the foreign situation.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28. — The British steamer St. Helena sailed today for Rotterdam, with eight thousand tons of supplies and clothing contributed by the people of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to the Belgians. Formal exercises were held on the steamer on Washington's birthday. Governor Manning, State chairman of the permanent committee for relief in Belgium, was the principal speaker.

We believe you too would enjoy FATIMAS better than any other 15¢ cigarette. Three out of four smokers do already!
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
so it's now
3 to 1
in favor of FATIMA
FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
Cigarette
Distinctively Individual
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
NO GOLD TIPS
20 for 15¢

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS RENEWED ALONG THE LINE IN NORTH POLAND

(Continued from Page One.)

Germany will be borne equally by the two allies.

The question of the Allies prohibition of goods to Germany, it is said, will be expounded by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons tomorrow.

At the same session the prime minister, will in asking for money to carry on the war, explain the needs of the country. It is understood no new taxation wil be proposed.

FRENCH STATEMENT

Report Given Out at Paris Claims Successes for the French Arms.

Paris, Feb. 28 (via Lon).—The French war office today issued the following statement:

"Near Dixmude Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's works the Belgian infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser and a Belgian aviator dropped bombs on the enemy's harbor station at Ostend.

"The Germans again bombarded Rheims. Some 60 shells were fired, half of them at the Cathedral.

"In the Champagne district important progress was made late Saturday. We carried two German works, one north of Perthes, the other north of Beausejour. In addition we gained ground between those two points and northwest of Perthes. We made 200 prisoners.

"More than 1,000 German soldiers have surrendered during the past ten days.

"There have been fairly lively artillery engagements on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woevre the day was calm. In the Vosgees, in the big neighborhood of Hortsmanns-Wellerkopf we made some progress."

SOCIALISTS HOLD MEETING

Protest to British Government Against High Price of Foodstuffs.

London, Feb. 28.—A big Socialist-labor demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square today to protest against food and coal prices. A resolution adopted expressed "indignation and disappointment at the government's refusal to take effective measures to deal with the alarming increase in the cost of food and fuel."

The resolution demands government control of carrying ships, the commandeering of home grown supplies and the fixing of maximum prices for necessities.

The meeting called on the government to purchase all available wheat to be sold at prices ruling of 30 days prior to the beginning of the war, the loss to be paid out of the national revenuts.

During the meeting a letter was read from James Keir Hardie, Socialist and independent labor member of parliament, which said:

"For the first time in British history a body of striking trade union workment on the Clyde have been commanded to commence work Monday, when, should they refuse, the new martial law now in force will undoubtedly be brought into operation."

J. Keir Hardie's letter doubtless refers to the peremptory order of the government yesterday for the resumption of work Monday by ship yard engineers at the Clyde yards at Glasgow, who went on strike for increased wages.

Committees representing the strikers have advised the men to return to work.

This Skin Peeler All the Rage in Society

There is a growing tendency among women of culture and fashion to pay more attention to hygienic means of preserving their charms. The advent of mercolized wax doubtless has been largely responsible for this. This remarkable substance produces complexions so natural in appearance, so magnetically beautiful, artificial complexions are no longer desired. Instead of "doctoring" an offensive skin, the skin is peeled off. The wax peels the skin so gradually, in such fine particles, no discomfort is experienced. The fresher younger skin beneath, wholly in evidence within a week or two, is lily white, satiny soft and smooth. It's not a patched-over complexion, but a brand new one. That's why mercolized wax has become such a rage among society folk. The wax is put on nights like cold cream, and washed off mornings. All druggists have it; one ounce will do.

Another hygienic treatment now much in favor, is one to remove wrinkles, made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pint witch hazel. Used as a wash lotion, it "acts like magic."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Statement Claims That French Have Been Driven Back Four Miles

Berlin, Feb. 28.—(Via wirless to Sayville) The folowing official communication from German army headquarters was made public today:

"In Champagne yesterday the enemy continued his attacks which were completely repulsed.

"South of Malancourt (West of Verdun) and north of Vardun the Germans stormed several enemy positions behind each other. A weak French counter attack failed. The Germans took as prisoners six officers and 250 men and also captured four machine guns and one mine thrower.

"On the western side of the Vosges the Germans, after violent fighting, dislodged the French from their position near Blamont and Bionville.

"In an attack on the entrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonviller, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front of 13 miles long for a distance of about four miles. The enemy's attempts to win back the conquered ground failed with heavy losses.

"The advances in Southern Vosges also were repulsed.

"Northwest of Grodno new Russian forces advanced yesterday but German counter-attacks threw back the Russians onto the advanced position of the fortress. We took 1,800 prisoners there.

"Northwest of Ostrolenko an enemy attack was repulsed.

"The German troops retreated before superior enemy forces advancing on Przasnysz from the south and east into the region north and west of this town.

"South of the Vistula there have been no developments of importance".

ALLIES LAND FORCES

French and British Flags Fly Over Destroyed Forts at Dardanelles

London, Feb. 28—(Midnight)—An Exchage telegraph dispatch from Athens says:

"The ATllies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts and British and French flags are now flying over them.

"The fleet continued a bombardment of the inner forts yesterday afternoon. A powder magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the light house near Fort Kil-Id-Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine sweeping operations continue.

"There are 50,000 Turks on the European side and 15,000 on the Asiatic side."

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND OFFERS PLAN FOR PERMANENT PEACE

Publicity of All Diplomatic Dealings Between Nations Cure for War.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28. — Publicity concerning the relations between nations as a means of avoiding wars was advocated here today by John Hays Hammond, at a peace meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Such publicity," he said, "representing the mutual obligations of the members of the Entente on the one hand and of the Alliance on the other, would, we now know, have prevented the present war.

"Diplomacy has failed utterly, and it must be discarded for a sustem of international relations where there will be no more contemptible espionage and no more secret treaties, but where all agreements and treaties are recodred on a register in the custody of a great court of international justice open to all the world."

Dr. John Wesley Hill, president of the International Peace Forum, urged an international court of arbitral justice.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL NOT TREATED UNPLEASANTLY

Japanese Ambassador Investigates the Report of Demonsration at New York.

Washington, Feb. 28. — Vicount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, on his return here from New York, tonight declared he had investigated published reports of unpleasantries alleged to have been suffered in a New York railroad station by Admiral Dewa, official representative of Japan to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and had definitely ascertained that they were wholly without foundation.

The ambassador said that Japanese Cohsul General Nakamra and Dr. Takamnie, who accompanied the admiral aboard his private car, had both assured him no such incident as reported had occurred, and that the admiral expressed himself as well satisfied with courtesies shown him in New York.

William Phillips, third assistant Secretary of State, telegraphed today to Admiral Dewa, now at Chicago, to learn if the press reports of discourtesy in New York were true.

A report was published here today that Admiral Dewa at first was refused admittance to a private car which took him from New York to Buffalo, en route to San Francisco, because station guards believed the car had been reserved for Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Phillips expressed the regret of the Department of State, if such an incident had occurred.

PASSPORT MATTER TO BE REPORTED ON TODAY

Federal Grand Jury at New York Will Probably Indict Germans.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Federal grand jury is expected to report tomorrow the results of its investigation in the cases of Richard Peter Stegler, Gustav Cook and Richard Madden, held charged with conspiracy to defraud the government through fraudulent passports.

Stegler has indicated a desire to assist the government's investigation.

Bail for Stegler will be reduced from $10,000 to $3,000 according to Charles H. Griffith, his attorney, who said tonight that his efforts to have it cut down are successful. Friends of Mrs. Stegler in Atlanta, Ga., will furnish it, and Stegler will be released.

It was learned today that in his efforts to obtain a passport, Stegler visited Hans Heine Ewrs, a local physician, to whom he is alleged to have repersented that he (Stegler) was employed by Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache and the German government as a spy, and that he had a letter from the German intelligence department in Berlin ordering him to get a passport and do espionage work abroad.

Dr. Ewers said tonight that he called Captain Boy-Ed over the telephone after Stegler's visit and the captain told him Stegler was an imposter.

"I had nothing further to do with Stegler after I talked with Captain Boy-Ed," Dr. Ewers said.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

NOBLEMAN'S SON, SLAIN AT YPRES, CALLED WAR "BEST LIFE"

Makes Long Trip to Get Cholera Serum for Allies

Dr. John Freeman, of London, Goes Half Way Around Europe for Cultures in Galicia—Will Be Used to Protect Armies Fighting in the West.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A journey half round Europe for a few bottles of cholera microbes might strike one as heroic at any time, but especially in time of war. Dr. John Freeman, a well known bacteriologist of St. Mary's, Paddington, London, has just returned from Galicia laden with this curious trophy, and Mr. Louis Cahon, who went with him as interpreter, gives an account of their varied experience.

They had to go around the Gulf of Bothnia, as the Baltic was "up" with German mines and no Swedish vessels would cross. They took with them seven big cases of antisepsis as a present to the Russian army medical service, and this precious consignment caused endless trouble on the journey out. They got tired of waiting for their special permits in Petrograd and completed their expedition without them. They got within sound of the guns at Mosciska, near Przemysl. What is more, they were "created" officers of the Russian army, which is an honor that comes to few, and certainly a godsend to men who want to do a double quick traverse of the Tsar's dominions in time of war.

Cholera, like influenza, is protean in its character, and never takes the same form in two different epidemics, so that the microbes in one epidemic are useless for combating the next. The bacillus cultures must be freshly obtained to be efficacious for inoculation purposes, and that is why it was necessary to send to Galicia for the means of protecting the allied troops on the western front of the war.

Ever since cholera was reported from Austria it has been feared that the deadly germs would be carried to the west by the "tiger springs" which Germany is making in transporting her troops from Poland to France and back; and while there may be some doubt regarding where the epidemic arose, cholera is sufficiently serious at any time to warrant heroic and vigorous precautions.

Dispute Over Epidemic's Origin.

The Austrians say it arose with the Cossacks of the Don; the Russians that it invaded the Russian ranks through the Austrians, having arrived there, stage by stage, from Bulgaria, Roumania, and, in the first instance, Turkey. At any rate, Dr. Freeman conceived the idea of the mission, and Mr. Lloyd George's Medical Research Committee found the funds. The main result, besides the cultures obtained, is that the outbreak has proved to be less virulent than in any previous campaign, and that while the death-rate has never risen above 40 per cent, the winter is reducing it well below that level.

In everything but allowing the travellers to see the fighting the Russian authorities were complaisance personified. It is true that there was the usual delay in producing the necessary permits in Petrograd and the travellers utilized the interval in the best possible way. They finally started off and succeeded in reaching the all important destination on their own account, with the result that when they got back and reported progress the embassy expressed good natured surprise at British initiative. But, as Dr. Freeman explained, the need for the culture was urgent and time was pressing. Moreover, they could never have done it as they did if Prince Oldenburg, head of the Russian medical service, had not obtained for them the rank of lieutenant colonel and lieutenant in the Russian army, with field service uniforms, swords and badges.

The sensations are not unenviable of Englishmen suddenly endowed with Russian military rank like this, but the experience has its duties as well as its pleasures. One had to remember on entering the company of brother officers to salute in due form, bow and click his heels to every comrade present. But it was no less important to remember when one passed troops on the road and the sergeant in charge called "Smirno!" ("Attention") that it was imperative to answer "Volno" (or "Carry On") unless you wanted those docile troops to remain at strict attention till the next officer came along and gave them their release. Such is the discipline in Russia.

Meets Distinguished Scientists

The scope for observation was endless throughout the trip. At Lemberg the Governor General is Prince Orbellani, a Caucasian noble, who was at school at Eton, and he entertained Dr. Freeman for two delightful hours in excellent English with a full account of the Army Medical Service in Galicia, which he controls. At the same centre Professor Zaboulotny, the renowned bacteriologist, is the leader of a distinguished group of experts in this line, and revealed himself as a veteran of conspicuous cordiality and humor "They have mobilized me," he said, "against the Triple Entente." Dr. Freeman expressed surprise. "Yes," said the Professor, "the Triple Entente of Cholera, Dysentery and Typhoid."

One day a Hungarian woman was found in possession of five pint bottles filled with what looked like a suspiciously medicated liquid and bearing Hungarian labels which contained the word "Cholera." Suspicion spread that this was a plot for poisoning the wells with germs and the woman was arrested. The bottles were sealed and packed off to Lambert, where Professor Kutchera, a renowned expert, represented Austria in a group of notable bacteriologists. Professor Zaboulotny, perhaps the most famous of them all, undid the seal, sniffed the contents and boldly took a big "swig" simply as what he called a "first test." It seems he had detected a faint odor of carbolic, and knew from this that the bottles were filled with anti-cholera vaccine for benevolent purposes. The woman was released and sent back to Austria.

THE TWO MENTAL RELAXATIONS OF THE TRENCHES---READING AND WRITING

The card shown below is issued by the authorities to the soldiers on active service for writing home. The lines not required on the card have to be struck out, and nothing beyond the printed matter may be written.

Writing Home from the Firing Line.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The task of writing is not an easy one in the trenches, but the mental relief is very great. I send you herewith extracts from several letters written by English soldiers to their loved ones at home.

Writing Home from the Field of Battle.

"I am beginning this letter more or less on the *champs de bataille* as it is so difficult to find time to write. I got your letter from ——. It was handed to me by the —— when I passed them going on a message to their brigade, just as they were finishing taking a village and crossing a river and canal. * * * A letter and parcel all at once was like having a birthday. I do hope mine got through to you. In case they have not I will tell you again that I am now on —— Staff. The last four days have been awfully wet and cold and I fear the winter is on us, so I am going to ask you to send me some things. The mud is awful, and the going across turnips and stubble and plough most awfully heavy.

The Need for Papers.

"To-day we are having a fight which I hope will knock the stuffing out of the Germans. * * * What I want is daily papers. I wrote the enclosed, as I usually do, in action, as one has time to spare then, but could not post it. Last night we got into a house and got dry."

Capturing German Trenches.

"When I last wrote to you after those three weeks in the trenches we were going into reserve for rest. We started for our billets, and just as we were getting there the order came, 'About turn,' and off we marched. We heard that the Germans had taken a trench and we were to retake it. It was not our own trench. We started at one end and took it piece by piece. We captured about 250 Germans. The general whose trench we had retaken said we had 'covered ourselves with glory,' and the congratulations on all sides, including the French, have been very flattering."

Writing from the Firing Line.

"Here I am in the thick of it. This may interest you, as I am writing it in the firing line. All last night we intrenched, and at five A. M. this morning we got our first glimpse of the Germans. They advanced in solid masses. Their shells at first fell rather short, but they soon got the range, and at 6:30 A. M. their shells started to pitch into the trenches. The first one killed three of my poor fellows, including my sergeant. * * * I never realized what an awful thing war is. You cannot imagine at home the horror of it."

A Letter from the Trenches.

"I am writing this in a little dugout in the reserve trenches. My house is only 6 feet by 4 feet and only 3 feet high. I share it with our French staff interpreter. We dug most of it out ourselves one freezing night. It is roofed in with branches and twigs, with earth thrown on top, and we have lined the floor with dry straw. Here we both lie and act as a warming pan to each other. It has been freezing the last two nights and is now snowing. We have been here forty-eight hours and there is no word of our being relieved yet."

Writing Home from a Shelter Trench.

A French Marine in a Northern France Town.

Lord Aberdare's Son Writes Cheery Epistle

Killed in Charge at Ypres, Said:—"It Is Finest Life I Ever Lived."

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Among the many battle stories which reach this country from the front every day there is hardly a grander and at the same time more pathetic one than that which tells of the death of Captain the Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, of the Scots Guards, son of Lord Aberdare. It was not until after he received the news of his son's death that Lord Aberdare received his son's last letter, a merry, breezy epistle, full of hope, in which he said:—

"I wish that you could see me in conditions that would stop even you from shooting golden plover, but, by Jove! I enjoy it. It is the finest life I have ever lived." It was written just a day or two before the great charge at Ypres, in which the captain was killed.

Further interesting details were related in London yesterday by an officer of the Royal Scots who fought with the gallant Captain Bruce, who was shot in the forehead. Among those who have paid high tribute to the gallantry of the dead officer is General Haldane, who was at the front at the time, and he is among those who have written to tell Lord Aberdare how much the services of his son were appreciated, and what skill and bravery he displayed.

In giving a graphic story of the great assault, the Royal Scots officer said:—

"We were at the time in the neighborhood of Ypres, where, indeed, we had been for five weeks previously, holding back the enemy. All through that long period Captain Bruce and his men had been under almost continuous fire. They took part in many brilliant charges and in trenches in which the mud was feet deep, and endured the discomforts and hardships with a cheerfulness that was little short of amazing. As weeks went by our losses in officers and men were so considerable that Captain Bruce himself was left without any subalterns. At that time he was second in command of the battalion.

"We received the order for the offensive on December 7, and we now know that the movement was very successful. The Scots had a difficult position to attack and the conditions were unusually unhappy, the ground between the trenches being a muddy swamp. Our men, however, entered the charge with good spirits, and, to the credit of Captain Bruce, he led the men with that gallantry which was characteristic of all his earlier fighting. Our attack was resisted with great vigor, but we advanced in face of a hurricane of shot and shrapnel. Our pace was slow, indeed, so slow that to call it a charge is to involve a possible misconception of what the assault was like. For the fellows were nearly up to their knees in mud and could not travel very fast without the certainty of falling. This was a circumstance that naturally multiplied the perils of our task.

"Captain Bruce received a bullet wound in the forehead when the Scots had advanced to within thirty yards of the trenches from which the enemy had to be driven. His death was instantaneous. But the charge was continued with all the vigor we could command, and we had not long to wait before the Germans went helter-skelter out of the trenches, and we of the Royal Scots, became the possessors of them. Then we came back to help those who had been wounded—and there were many of them—and then to bury the dead, among whom, the last, was Captain Bruce.

"We laid him to rest near the place where he gave up his life, and the sorrow of the men was inexpressible, for they loved Captain Bruce, who had been such a brave, intrepid and devoted leader."

Lieutenant the Earl of Kingston, of the First Irish Guards, ought, according to his own estimate, to be dead. He is now lying at the Military Hospital, Denmark Hill, in Southeast London, suffering from the effects of three bullet wounds and a fractured thigh. Telling how that came about, he said:—

"We had a bad day on November 1. About half-past seven o'clock in the morning the most damnable shell fire started, salvos of their big high explosives intermittently with what they call 'universal.' It has three distinct bursts—one forward, one segmental and straight down, third segmental backward. This lasted till half-past one o'clock. I called the roll in the trench, and found I had only one killed and two wounded in spite of the spiteful fusillade. Of course, if we had not had a good trench we were all in.

"I walked down to the next trench, where Captain Mulholland was, reported all well, &c., and that I expected an attack. He had not had such a bad shelling, but had lost two more men than I. About two o'clock suddenly they started shelling again. Our guns answered their fire, but there was no sign of an attack. The howitzers, however, had our range exactly. Suddenly I saw the Gordons retiring, followed by thousands of Germans. We could do nothing. If we shot there was as much chance of killing our own men as the enemy, as they seemed all mixed up—Gordons, Oxfords and Germans.

"They were enfilading our trenches, so we drew back on our left fifty yards and I made our men start throwing up a line down trench as best they could, but the enemy turned a Maxim on us and I went down before it was completed. I had a rotten time. They shot at me on the ground and shells burst all round. I had had my hat shot away before I fell. Then my sergeant and a drummer carried me away. I hear since both chaps have been killed. It seems wonderful to be alive. Even when our medical officer was dressing me two shells came through the roof and he dropped my injured leg. How it did hurt! And, poor chap, he got covered with boiling water. I am afraid there are few left in the regiment."

Germans Are Gloating Over English Coast Losses

Press Full of Articles Teeming with Vindictive Feeling Over Slaughter of Non-Combatants.

(Special Dispatch.)

THE HAGUE, via LONDON, Jan. 16.

Information from Germany points to the conclusion that new instructions have been given to the German press in regard to the conciliation of neutral countries. So far vigorous efforts have been made, principally in America, but also in Italy and in other European countries, to demonstrate that Germany is the "injured innocent," who has done no wrong and is waging war strictly in accordance with the rules of the Hague conventions and the usages of civilized lands. Now an entirely new tone can be observed in the German newspapers.

Germany is still, in the light of these latest press utterances, the injured, peace loving country which went to war against its will, but the assertion that the German armies are bound by any particular rules of warfare seems to have been abandoned. Instead, the German press is full of articles saying that Germany, inasmuch as she is fighting for her very existence, is entitled to adopt unusually energetic methods, just as a man who is ordinarily a peaceable citizen resorts to violence in the extreme need of self-defence. These articles are so much alike and have appeared in so many different newspapers in all parts of the country that there is every reason to assume that they are inspired from Berlin and represent the views which the German government wishes to propagate among its own people.

Both Scarborough and Whitby are now admitted to be pleasure resorts and no attempt is made to defend their bombardment. On the contrary, the German newspapers assert that other unfortified towns will be attacked both from sea and from the air, just to show the English that they have to face a terrible foe in Germany. "We have our backs to the wall and we are going to fight like wild beasts." This is the gist of hundreds of articles which have appeared in the last few days, and many of them contain elaborate arguments in favor of extreme brutality in the campaign against England.

Many German newspapers, not only those controlled by fanatical Anglophobes like Count Reventlow but also journals which were formerly characterized by friendly moderation in their attitude toward England, have absolutely gloated over the great loss of life among innocent non-combatant men, women and children at Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, and travellers from Germany relate that the same vindictive, savage feeling of exultation is expressed by Germans in conversation.

From all these indications it would appear that Germany has now dropped the mask. Side by side with the insane hatred of England Germans are expressing their contempt for neutral countries, and especially for America, declaring that they will wage war according to their own ideas and needs, and not on the lines laid down by democratic public opinion in the United States or any other part of the world.

RECEPTION OF WAR NEWS IN FIGHTING AREA

IT is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at that the ordinary soldier is so unaware of what is happening along the remainder of the fighting line. Outside his own particular district he is entirely ignorant of how the war is progressing and whether his comrades in arms have any successes to report; the line of battle, extending as it now does from near Nieuport in the north to Belfort in the south, is so long that coherent accounts of the operations along this vast battle line are only obtainable from newspaper announcements. These newspapers by the time they reach the soldiers in the fighting areas are some days old, but even these suffice to keep them fairly well aware of the general progress of the war. The papers when they arrive are, as the above picture shows, eagerly read and discussed by the men at the front.

Predicts Prosperity for Egypt Under New Regime

British Protectorate Liberates Country from Turkish Influence, and Proclamation of Prince Hussein, as Sultan, Encourages Aspiration for Self-Government.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following article is contributed by a gentleman who is one of the best authorities on Egypt in this country:—

It has been my privilege, since Egypt's formal emancipation from Turkish suzerainty and its formation into a Sultanate under British protection, to discuss her actual position and the aspirations of her people with a number of Englishmen who have known, befriended and served her well, among them some who have probably not been strangers to the shaping of her destiny.

It was with unqualified satisfaction and pride that I remarked the amount of interest and sympathy they all manifested in her welfare. From the trend of the conversations I was enabled to gather the following salient points:

The new epoch upon which Egypt enters has been created by two distinct acts. The first was the declaration by England, on Dec. 18, of Egypt as a British protectorate. This first step aimed at definitely liberating Egypt from any remaining vestige of Turkish authority, either theoretical or effective. It severed once for all all official links that had until then existed between the two countries—links that were relics of the right of conqueror over conquered, of suzerain over vassal—and definitely freed Egypt from the blighting effect of Turkish influence.

The task of Egypt's regeneration that England took on herself will henceforth proceed untrammelled by the many vexatious restrictions and observances that were the necessary adjuncts to Turkey's suzerainty. A situation that has existed, in fact, for many years has been legally regulated and England will now help Egypt the more effectively to achieve its own salvation smoothly and without hindrance. In short, the political and international status of Egypt has been finally defined.

By the second step, coming right on top of the first, the deposition of the Khedive Abbas Hilmi and the proclamation of his uncle, Prince Hussein Kamil, as Sultan of Egypt, England has shown the Egyptian people that her aim is in no way to discourage their natural aspiration for self-government. She has chosen as head of their government the man whom an Egyptian national plebiscite would surely have elected.

A descendant of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the Khedivial dynasty and founder of Egypt, the Sultan of Egypt is an enlightened, broad minded and capable Prince. Already has he proved to the nation his interest in its material welfare by taking the initiative in the formation of an agricultural society that developed later into a Ministry of Agriculture. And long ere this, as far back as the seventies, he had shown special administrative capacities by successfully heading one after the other the Ministries of War, Public Works and Finance.

Since the accession of his brother Tewfik to the Khedivial throne Prince Hussein has led a more or less retired life, mostly on his vast estates, which he superintended and developed, thus setting an excellent example through their careful administration and his solicitude for the people working on them to other Egyptian land owners. In appearance he is distinguished and has about him the tenue of a "grand seigneur," which he is in every sense of the word. He is extremely popular and greatly revered by all classes of Egyptians as well as by Europeans and others residing in the country.

Prince Hussein's acceptance of the Sultanate of Egypt, that has become part of the British Empire, and his confidence that England will abet and help him in the weighty task he has taken up, presages for Egypt a long epoch of material and moral welfare.

The One Place.

Baltimore American:—He—You may talk as you please, but there is really no place in life where woman meets man on a perfect equality.

She—Oh, yes, there is. In the tax office.

Great Composer Who Plays Ball.

RICHARD STRAUSS, the German composer, who makes even the heavy voiced instruments of the orchestra trill like coloratura sopranos, can himself play nearly every one of the orchestral instruments.

The complexity of his works leaves even Wagner behind. He has conducted them in all the capitals of Europe, and has often quite exhausted his players in his powerful upbuilding of climaxes.

Some interesting things have been recorded about his methods of composing. He is very fond of playing ball at his Bavarian home, and a friend who has often enjoyed that pastime with him reveals the fact that themes for his "Rosenkavalier" frequently occurred to him during the game. Every now and then he would stop suddenly, let the ball fall to the ground, take out his notebook and jot down an idea.

Several of the prettiest melodies of the opera came to him in this way. This authority added that in working out his ideas later at the piano the composer is very thorough, often copying or correcting a part half a dozen times; occasionally, indeed, remodelling practically the entire composition four or five times.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1879.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, MARCH, 1, 1915.

Uncle Sam's protest has to stand the test if it is to amount to anything.

March 1st finds many peach trees in full bloom and the busy honey bee is buzzing around giving the lie to the ground hog.

The very hairs of our head are numbered but a bald-headed bachelor hates for a girl to number the hairs of his head on the fingers of her hands.

A reprehensible man's idea about a woman who thinks she is dressing for some special occasion is that she is upholstering herself so she can be admired.

In the recent Chicago election 5,000 women voted for the wet ticket and 2,000 voted dry. You make your own comment. We don't propose to violate our neutrality.

The Italian war department has given orders to American manufacturers for 4,000,000 pairs of shoes. The Italians must be making some kind of preparations for de feet.

Each member of the New York legislature costs the state $7,000. However, if New York wanted to sell her legislators, Boss Barnes could buy all he wanted at less than cost.

When a man is dissatisfied he is satisfied that the whole country is down on the Wilson administration. The strong probability is that it is proving satisfactory to as many as are dissatisfied, and more, too.

An Atlanta woman is suing a man for $50,000 for kissing her hand. Well, if he has the money he ought to be made to pay the fifty thousand for not knowing any better than to kiss a hand when there was nothing in it but the deuce.

A Nebraska man wants a pretty girl arrested because she has bewitched his son. If girls could be arrested for fascinating the males of the species, the courts would be kept busy issuing warrants for nearly every girl in North Carolina.

An office holder is insisting on a reduction in his salary. He thinks it is necessary, but there are office holders who ought to want their salaries reduced for the reason that it's a shame to take the money for the kind of service rendered.

The West Virginia legislature has made it unlawful for men to carry whiskey on their person. West Virginians who will insist on exercising the right of carrying liquor in their pockets are liable to receive their mail from the hands of the jailer.

We would have more respect for American business prowess if it would depend on itself for success without asking the government to choke off its competitors with a protective tariff. The man who calls for protection is the one who makes up his mind beforehand that the other fellow will lick him if he only gets the chance.

Bullfrogs made such a noise in a farmer's fish pond that he contracted with a Chicago restaurant keeper to ship him a carload of frogs. He caught a dozen frogs, shipped them by express and wrote the restauranteur that he had cleaned up the pond and found out that all the balance of his frogs was noise. When a few men make a noise like the whole country has skidded into the ditch, we should not be deceived by their racket.

There should be no tinkering by the General Assembly with the divorce laws of North Carolina, unless it be made more effective for the ending of divorces. Let us not make progress backwards. The bill which has passed the House cutting off fifty per cent. in years of the period in which couples live apart shall be allowed to secure divorces opens the gates. It tends to make easier divorce getting in North Carolina. The Senate should come to the rescue and vote down the bill. The period of ten years of living apart should not be reduced to five years. The Senate should see to it that this change is not made in the law.—Raleigh News and Observer.

THE COLER KIND OF OPTIMIST

The Hon. Bird S. Coler, of New York and North Carolina, is the kind of optimist the country should like to hear from. It is worth while hearing the sage and man of courage speak, rather than be distracted by the quavering of the week-kneed or the calamity howls of the class of men who are never to be counted strong in any emergency.

Mr. Coler, who is a New York banker, now engaged in railroad building in North Carolina, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Manufacturers' club at the Elwood hotel, High Point, N. C., last Thursday evening. The main thing in his admirable speech was the sublime and justified confidence which he has in this country. He declared that this country is too big to be upset completely, even by such a world-wide catastrophe as the European war. Indeed, he said, the war itself has revealed to us our own strength. Halted temporarily by such a tremendous shock, this country soon got its bearing and cast to windward. There was only the marking time of prudence and never a condition bordering on the chaotic.

Mr. Coler emphasized his confidence in the ability of the United States to adjust itself financially to any business emergency or financial condition. Six months after the war broke out, the money market, instead of being chaotic, was actually easier than it had been for some time. The country settled down to face the new conditions and it has met the situation in such a way that New York is today the world's financial center. Our export trade has been such that this country has taken care of its debts in Europe and now has a large balance to the credit of America.

"Some months ago," said Mr. Coler, "Sir George Paish, financial ambassador from England, addressed Philadelphia bankers assuring them that they need not be uneasy over the fact that England held $40,000,000 or $300,000,000 of American securities, and promising that England would be easy with us. Today, by reason of our unprecedented exports, that debt to England has been liquidated, and the balance has fallen to the lowest known in a long time, and credit in this country is a surprisingly easy."

At the beginning of the war, he continued, it was estimated that Europe held $5,000,000,000 of American securities, and it was feared that if they were all dumped on the market at once it would ruin us. That fear is being dissipated by the realization that vast numbers of European holders of American securities value their investments in this country more highly than ever before, because American investments are almost the only ones free from the hazards of war. So far from regarding the sale by Europeans of their American securities as a menace, Mr. Coler figures that it is a great chance for us. We can buy them up now at from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of what Europe paid for them; and we can pay for them with exports priced 50 per cent above normal. For instance, if a European has bought $1,000 worth of American securities at par, we can buy them back now at from $500 to $700, and we can pay for them with wheat at $1.50 a bushel.

In other words, through no fault of its own, the United States finds some of its European creditors willing to settle at about 50 cents on the dollar. With the present balance of trade Mr. Coler believes that we would be able to handle the entire amount if Europe were foolish enough to throw all her American paper on the market; and in such case this country would find itself in the final settlement, richer by some two and a half billion dollars. There is at least an even chance, said Mr. Coler, that the United States will emerge from the present tumult the richest country on the globe and the acknowledged financial dictator of the earth, according to the speaker.

In his speech, Mr. Coler pointed out this country's opportunity of securing permanent dominance of the money markets of the world, and, speaking with regard to North Carolina in particular and the South in general, he expressed the belief that now is the time for this particular section to go forward, so long as it goes forward in a sane manner. So far as concerns his enterprises in Central North Carolina, he made definite announcement of improvements that the companies he represents are going to make immediately, and he even intimated that they would be only the prologue to greater things to come.

That is the kind of talk the country sorely needs, and Mr. Coler manifests the kind of courage that gives America its strength. The country can follow the lead of the Coler kind of men and be undeterred by the kind who quit their job to cry wolf.

AMERICAN DOLLARS AT A PREMIUM

The war in Europe has brought untold misery and financial and business loss to all the world, but no nation has so effectually recovered from its blighting effects as the United States. We have suffered terribly, as the New York World says, and that fact cannot be ignored, but, at the time, the war has forced upon us advantages that can no more be ignored than the hurt that has been done to us. In Europe American money used to be taken at a discount to meet the requirement of exchange but now America discounts the money of Europe and other countries. In order words, with New York as the world's present financial centre, American money is at par and foreign money is at a discount. The World explains it this way:

"The American dollar is now at a premium in the currencies of every premium in the currencies of every currencies, in other words, are now at a discount in terms of the American dollar.

"The premium or the discount not only exists and persists. It is of extraordinary proportions. At the par of exchange, $4.86 will buy one English pound sterling. At the prevailing quotation in this market, only $4.80 will buy a pound sterling. Ordinarily 95 cents will buy four German marks. Now less than 84 cents wil buy four marks. Ordinarily an American dollar will buy in this market 5.19 Italian lire. Now a dollar will buy as much as 5.75 lire. International trade for years without number has been financed through London. Credit in English pounds sterling has been the standard and desideratum of the world's commerce. This is now turning to New York, and in terms of the dollar. The scramble for American dollars or American credit is practically universal and has become acute. To get either, the belligerent and other peoples are offering unheard-of prices in their own money. They do not want the dollars to take away. They want them here and to be spent here. Unable or unwilling to send their own gold in payment of the enormous purchases made to supply their war and other needs, they are willing to sacrifice great sums of money in substituting promises to pay gold later on.

"During January alone they took from the United States $145,500,000 worth of goods above what were paid for in exports to the United States. After making allowances for our current invisible indebtedness broad, this represents an accumulation of American credit against the outside world at the rate of over a billion dollars a year. It represents a continued and unprecedented command of the world's exchanges from New York, an increasing powerful tendency from sterling to dollar exchange in settlement of the world's trade balances. The financial centre of the world, remotely folowing the westward course of empire, has been given a tremendous push in this direction within a few months. It remains for Americans, through liberalized policies of trade and finance, to see that this financial centre stays where the great war has planted it."

The war begins its eighth month today and no one knows when it will end. Meanwhile this country has gradually recovered from the first shock brought to our trade. From such a shock complete recovery will be slow, as the naturalist explains that the growth of plants is slow but sure. Who knows but that when the war ceases the expansion of this country's business will be just as sudden and great as was the shock to international trade when war was declared on the first of August last?

SELECT THE BEST MEN

The election of city government officials will soon take place in the various municipalities of North Carolina, and in the largest cities there is more than ever a keen interest in selecting the most capable men to handle municipal affairs. We have often insisted that the best men should be selected for the serious business of conducting a city government, and have had occasion to deplore the fact that there is entirely too much municipal politics and not enough municipal business. People interested solely in good local government surely wil agree with the wisdom thus expressed by the Greensboro Record:

"In electing city commissioners for the next two years, the proper thing to do it to select the best and most capable men. If the present board is not the best, elect others. If the gentelmen now representing the city are not the best, there is a way to show it. Take their records and see. If they have fallen short, if they are incompetent, there is a way to show it. If this cannot be shown, why make a change simply because some other men want the jobs? Why put in new men to learn how to look after the city's best interests? This is no new position for The Record. We have held to it for years. We have a perfect disgust for the rotation system, even for judges-elect. "He has been in long enough; turn him out and give another man a chance" is the veriest nonsense. The majority of the men on The Record have been with it for 24 years or more. As well say we should turn them out and give others a chance. They are here because they have made good and are experience. If there is any reason why the present city incumbents should not be returned, let it be known. If such a thing is proven, this paper stands ready to oppose them."

The continuance of any official in office should depend upon his efficieency and the fidelity with which he discharges his duties. The matter of rotation in office is not a principle. It is a slogan of the "outs", but it simply is a matter of expediency with the public, to be taken advantage of if necessary and ignored if it is unnecessary. Rotation is never expedient when a city has a good enough government, but it is palpably exepdient when a city government has been tried and found wanting. The people ought to rotate their officials just as often as they fail to make good, but when they do make good, rotation in office fails to have a particle of virtue in it.

While some people lay great stress on rotation in office, others play with great effect upon applying the representative principle to city governments. That also depends on whether each section of a city really has a man capable of representing it. Representative government in cities is responsible for ward politics and it is the ward heeler's slogan. It enables the ward politicians in the various wards to pool their interests and carry the day. With ward lines wiped out, that is impossible, and yet the people get representative government because they elect their officials to represent them in managing their city as a whole. The city really is the body politic and the community unit, and it is to the whole city and not a ward or a part of it that its officials should devote their attention. On that point, the Record has this to say:

"Speaking about having the different sections of the city—north, south, east and west—represented on the city board of commissioners, a man that is unfit to represent a single section, unfit to represent the entire city is This is a self-evident proposition. In a political contest under the old convention plan of nominating candidates the various sections of the county could be looked after, but under the primary plan it cannot be done and it is well enough that it cannot. The best men for the positions should always be the first consideration."

What the people need is a good municipal government, not a good ward pull. The government ought to be administered by capable, trustworthy men who can be depended upon for wise and economical administration. Such men can be dependedupon to give all sections of a city a square deal, as the community needs demand, and such a body of officials is more apt to give all sections of a city a better showing than a so-called representative government in Wilmingaon has secured in the past. If there had been anything in this so-called local representative government, we would not find some wards getting more showing than other wards that have reason to suspect that they have been sadly neglected.

At all times the people of each ward can make representative appeals to their city government. They can do that by popular petition or by delegations of their leading citizens, who always have the privilege of being heard in their cause. This is a good place to say that each ward ought to have its own civic league to study its needs and properly present them to the powers that be. That would be a capital way of getting the most representative representation at court.

Wilmington has to give close attention to this subject of city government from now on, hence we believe it is timely to consider it. Wilmington can not afford to continue making either experiments or mistakes in its muicipal government, and certainly it should cast about for "the very best men" to steer the ship. That is peculiarly vital to the taxpayers and it is paramount to the progress of the city. We are all more concerned in making Wilmington than we are in petty local politics. Our civic ambition ought to be such that we would not elect men because of their popularity. They should be elected because of their capacity and fitness for handling such a man-size job as wisely conducting the management of the important city of Wilmington.

LEARNING BY DEGREES.

A practical man who lives in the country says he took The Star's advice and sowed rye for grazing his cattle. By the middle of February his cows were grazing on a green pasture covered all over with a luxuriant crop of rye that was jointing and spreading all over the ground. He has plenty of milk and butter and is satisfied that cover crops for cattle have the woods range skinned to a finish. He has tried both and says if we will only wake up. Eastern North Carolina can be made the greatest beef producing and dairying section of America. We believe it.

Some of these days we will learn something from practical demonstration. On a place near Wilmington, clover sown in the fall is high enough to graze, and the curious part of it is that it is growing on sandy land. A well posted friend says he is satisfied that clover will prove to be a valuable spring crop, even if it has to be sown annually instead of every three years, as is done in the strictly clay country.

What a great region this is for grazing and forage crops! Vetch and rye or oats grow luxuriantly all around Wilmington, and if anybody wants to know whether alfalfa will grow here, they had better ask Capt. E. D. Williams, of Wilmington. If he hasn't sold the hay grown on his suburban place, he will have enough to last another year.

When it comes to having succulent cattle and stock feed all winter, Mr. J. H. Hinton, proprietor of the Orton dairy farm, can show us what kind of an institution a silo is.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There has been considerable private discussion in Raleigh about the woman feature of the Carter case. It was the belief that some effort would be made to hush up the affair on the ground that thereby the reputation of the women involved might be saved. The difficulties in the way of such a procedure at once became apparent. An attempt of that sort would have left Judge Carter for all time under suspicion, while at the same time the reputations of the women would have been as surely blasted. The going into an investigation would have been necessary to establish the inoncence of the women whose names had been conected with it, and this investigation proving their innocence, the matter so far as they are concerned, would stop there. The calling of the investigation was therefore the best thing that could have been done for the protection of the women. It is one case in which publicity had become the only remedy, however unpleasant it might have been at first considered.—Charlotte Observer.

The bill of Senator Cloud, of Tyrrell, to permit the charging of eight per cent. interest on special contract in North Carolina in place of the present uniform rate of six per cent. is a measure which seems to have the provervial nine lives of the cat. It bobbed up in the House yesterday with a favorable report from the committee which had it in charge. Besides this, we learn that the measure in the Senate, which had been unfavorably reported, has been withdrawn from the unfavorable calendar and has been again referred to a committee. There is an evident purpose on the part of some to put this measure across, and we advise the legislators to be on their guard against it. The bill is one loaded with dynamite. At any season the enactment of an eight per cent. rate of interest law would be an injustice to the people of North Carolina, and at this time it would be nothing less than an outrage, upon the people to make such a law. They would resent it, and their resentment would be just and proper. It is a bill which would give to money an added power, and it has enough as it is. In the name of the people of North Carolina we protest against the passage of any such bill.—Raleigh News and Observer.

In every walk of life
you'll find good old "Bull" Durham

Men of action, men with red blood in their veins, who do the world's work, and do it well, learn to appreciate things at their *real worth*. They are not fooled by frills—they demand *honest value*.

These are the millions of men all over the earth who find complete, healthful enjoyment and lasting satisfaction in "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes!

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

These fresh, fragrant cigarettes they *roll for themselves*, with their own hands, to their own liking, from ripe, mellow "Bull" Durham tobacco, suit their taste better than any cigarette they can buy ready-made.

"Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes are a *distinctive* form of tobacco enjoyment—wonderfully comforting and satisfying. Their *freshness* and *flavor* are a revelation. Roll a cigarette from "Bull" Durham today.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free*, to any address in United States on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Seed Potatoes

400 barrels Irish Cobblers.
100 barrels White Bliss.
200 barrels Red Bliss.
100 barrels Early Rose.
100 bushels Yellow Onion Sets.
50 bushels Silver Skin Onion Sets.
500 tons Assorted Fertilizers

All of which will be sold on a close margin. We solicit orders for immediate shipment, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and prices right.

J. W. BROOKS
WHOLESALE GROCER
Wilmington, N. C.

DAINTY
FLOUR
50 cts

Holmes Grocery
Phone 41 18 So. Front St.

JAMES B. LYNCH
ARCHITECT
30-31 Trust Building Phone 885
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"THE CANDY OF EXCELLENCE"
PAGE & SHAW
(Boston)

We are Exclusive Agents for this Celebrated Brand of Chocolates and Bon-Bons in Wilmington.

Page & Shaw on a Box of Candy Means the Same as "Sterling" on a piece of silver ware.

A Different Confection to Suit Every Taste, and in a wide variety of packages.

L. B. SASSER
THE MISSION PHARMACY

The Busiest Spot in Town

Hanby's Hardware Store,
29 SO. FRONT ST.

All day long we were busy with a continual stream of discriminating buyers, and they all left well satisfied with their bargains in

Crockery, Hardware, Tools, Canoes, Tents, House Furnishing Goods, Motor Boat Supplies, Heaters and Ranges, Gasoline Engines, and Sporting Goods and Farming Implements.

We are now located in our new quarters, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly for

Gasoline, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Axle Grease, Cup and Transmission Grease.

GASOLINE 14 1-2c in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington
We paying return freight on empty barrels.

DON'T FAIL TO ORDER OUR CARBONLESS AUTOIL FOR AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER GAS ENGINE LUBRICATION

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

W. B. THORPE & CO.
COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Prompt Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PROTESTANT PASTORS TO EXCHANGE PULPITS

Preparing For Evangelistic Services In All Churches

Simultaneous Meetings to Begin March 29—All Evangelical Denominations to Join in Movement —Sunday School Day.

Preparatory to a series of simultaneous revival services to be held in practically all the Protestant churches of Wilmington beginning Sunday, March 21, the pastors of these churches will exchange pulpits next Sunday night. While the ministers are engaged in a concerted campaign to evangelize the city, the superintendents of the Sunday Schools are co-operating in a movement for a Go-to-Sunday-School day which will be observed Sunday, April 11.

The idea behind both movements is that the churches can accomplish much more by working together in a common cause than each church can through its own efforts. It is a matter of much interest to know that the churches and Sunday Schools are in such thorough accord and the results promise to be far-reaching.

Several months ago it was decided by the Ministerial Association that instead of holding a union revival meeting, as was first contemplated, that better results could be achieved by each pastor holding revival services in his own church, all of the meetings to be held at the same time. Investigation showed that a union meeting was not practicable for the reason that there is no auditorium sufficiently large to hold the large congregations that would attend.

In holding all of the meetings at the same time there would be no conflict in arrangements as the members of the different denominations could attend their own church. In this way it would also be possible to reach a great many more people. For these and other reasons it was decided to have simultaneous revival services.

In other cities where a concerted evangelistic movement, such as is planned in this city has been carried out the results have been most satisfactory. This was notably true of Raleigh where all the pastors joined in meetings last winter.

A number of the ministers of the city announced last night the pulpits they would occupy next Sunday night. Complete arrangements for the exchange of pulpits will likely be made at the meeting of the Ministerial Association this morning.

A meeting of all the superintendents of the City Sunday School Association, which is composed of 22 Sunday Schools of Protestant churches in Wilmington and the suburbs, was held at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon to discuss the plans for Sunday School day on April 11. It was decided to give as wide publicity as possible to the movement. Tentative programmes for the observance of the day were also discussed and a number of the details arranged.

The Go-to-Church Sunday movement has attracted much attention throughout the country and has been made a great success in many of the larger cities of the country as well as in the smaller cities. The purpose of the Go-to-Sunday-School day is the same except that an effort will be made to get as many people as possible to go to Sunday School on that day as well as to church.

By this means it is hoped to attract many people who would not otherwise become interested. Those behind the movement are enthusiastic over the outlook and believe that much lasting and permanent good will be accomplished.

PELHAM SAILED YESTERDAY

British Steamer Loaded With Cotton Goes to Liverpool.

The British steamer Pelham, after spending one and a half days in port taking on a cargo of cotton from the W. B. Cooper & Co. for transportation to Liverpool, lifted anchor early yesterday morning to start her perilous journey across the Atlantic and through the mine fields of European waters.

The Pelham carries a cargo from this port of 2,890 bales of cotton, valued at $153,550 and goes direct to Liverpool. She has on board a large cargo of oil, oilcake and cotton taken on at Savannah, putting in here to complete her cargo. This is the first cargo to be shipped to Europe by the Cooper Company. The Pelham is in charge of Captain Jackson and is of 2,260 tons net burden.

WARMEST IN FOUR YEARS

February Weather in Wilmington Was Striking Contrast to Same Month Last Year.

Wonder what the Phillies would say, if they could come to Wilmington now. They came last year and brought along a snow and sleet storm that demoralized business and did damage in this vicinity estimated at $75,000. They didn't come this year and the result has been that February weather has been unusually mild, even for this section. There has been an abundance of sunshine, too.

It was the warmest February since 1911, according to Observer Felger's records, but there was no storm of any kind, not even a thunderstorm of any consequence. The highest wind velocity was 28 miles an hour on the first day of the month. Only one time during the month was there any lightning and the electrical disturbance at that time was not violent.

The percentage of sunshine was the largest since 1910. There was no snow or sleet and the precipitation was below normal, being only 2.97 inches. The highest temperature was 72 degrees on the 13th and the lowest was on the 20th when the mercury reached 27 degrees. The normal for the month was 50 degrees or five degrees above the normal for last year and nearly three degrees above the normal for the last 44 years.

The heaviest rain fell on the 16th when there was a precipitation of 1.86 inches. There were only six rainy days in the month, leaving 22 bright beautiful days that reminded one of the semi-tropical regions.

ACTIVE CHRISTIANS NEEDED

Rev. A. J. Parker Deplored Indifference of Church Members in Earnest Sermon Yesterday.

The responsibility of Christians to God for bringing men and women to Christ was the theme of an earnest appeal by Rev. A. J. Parker at Fifth Street Methodist church yesterday morning. Cain's reply to God when asked where was his brother Abel was the basis of the sermon. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was the question submitted to his congregation by Mr. Parker and he urged them to make it applicable to their own lives. While there can be but one answer to Cain's question, it behooves Christians, the speaker declared, to be actively engaged in saving lost men and women.

"Look at our city, one of the goodly cities of the South," he continued. "It is no mean city but one to which its citizens can point with pride. Its numerous church spires show strangers that its people are interested in Christianity. We are proud of the wonderful progress that it has made in a financial and business way. There are many things of which we can boast.

"When I was asked by a stranger the other day, however, what sort of congregations we have in the churches I couldn't say as many good things as I would liked to have said. What's the mater with Zion in the city by the sea? Our churches are comfortable in winter and summer. Then why so much indifference on the part of Christians?"

So many people have lost their appetite for God. We hear so many excuses. There are so many things of the world to take the place of the church. The things of the world are all right in their place but they should never be allowed to supplant God in our lives.

"How can we account for this indifference? It is not on account of a lack of social life for the church is distinctly a social organization. It is not on account of a lack of money for there is plenty of wealth and it sometimes happens that the money we have has to be taken away from us to make us realize our responsibility to God. It is not on account of a lack of poverty for there is plenty of poverty in the world.

The indifference is due to an absence of spiritual hunger. People do not care for the things of God as they should. There are too many people in whose eyes the church is merely tolerated.

"Oh for the old-time fire and the old-time religion! Oh that the church of God would get a new vision. The church is not a joint stock company. You can't measure yourself by the standard of other folks. The church need not fear the outside world. All the onslaughts of infidelity have only served to strengthen it. The whiskey traffic has been unable to stop its progress. Criminals and gamblers have never been able to stay its hand."

In conclusion the speaker showed how Christ met bravely all the attacks of his enemies and how finally he was betrayed by one of his own disciples.

CLAIMS HIS HOME HERE

Negro Arrested, Bible in One Pocket, Flask in the Other.

The following from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Standard-Union of last Thursday will be read with interest here:

"With a half empty flask of gin in one pocket and a Bible in the other, the Rev. Charles D. Carter, a colored man, 58 years old, describing himself as secretary and general field agent of the Enterprise Colored Betterment League of Wilmington, N. C., approached Detective-Lieutenant George Busby at Fulton and Bond streets today and requested a subscription. Several hours later before Magistrate Nash in Adams street court the prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy, admitting he had been begging. He was remanded to the city prison until Saturday.

"In a printed form on which he chiefly relied for contributions, was a statement to the effect that a cyclone had destroyed an orphans' home recently, and a request for contributions."

The name of "Rev. Charles D. Carter" does not appear in any recent issues of the Wilmington city directory and from what can be learned there is no such organization here as that which he purports to represent.

OFFICERS MAKE RAID.

Six Negroes Arrested on Charges of Gambling, and Locked Up.

A raid was made on a house occupied by Annie McRae, colored, on Ninth street, between Swann and Nixon, by officers of the police department, yesterday morning, shortly after 3 o'clock, and six negroes arrested on charges of gambling. The officers were Plainclothesmen B. W. Jacobs and Frank George, and Policemen J. O. Bullard and O. Y. Thompson. They had no trouble in making the arrests though one of the negroes, Frank Andrews, had a dangerous looking pistol in his possession. He was charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Annie McRae was charged with running a gambling house. The other negroes arrested were Gelie James, Tom Leak, Body Jackson and Dennis Lindsey. They were all locked up at the police station to await a hearing before the Recorder this morning.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LODGE.

Johnson Blakely Lodge of Perfection Will Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of Johnson Blakely Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Scottish Rite hall, Masonic Temple. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and installed, and other important matters will receive attention. All of the members are urged to attend.

Preparations are being made for the Spring reunion of the Co-ordinate Bodies of Scottish Freemasons of the Valley of Wilmington, Orient of North Carolina, which will be held in Wilmington April 13, 14 and 15.

Donations Acknowledged.

The following donations to the Catherine Kennedy Home are gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Alice Everett, sugar; Mr. Tom Bagley, groceries; a friend, coffee; Mrs. H. F. Wilder, groceries; Mrs. W. M. Creasy, flowers; Mrs. Marcus Jacobi, milk; Mrs. L. K. Taylor, pickles; Mrs. Eva Jones, peanuts; Mrs. Adam Empie, $5; Mrs. E. Anders, vegetables; Mrs. H. F. Wilder, vegetables; Davis & Moore, $10; Independent and Plate ice companies, ice daily; R. R. Bellamy and Hicks Bunting, drugs.

EXPECTS WAR TO LAST TWO MONTHS LONGER

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard Makes Interesting Address.

German Imperial Privy Counselor To Speak at Academy of Music Tonight—Thanks Wilmington Women for Assistance

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, German Imperial Privy Counselor, who will make a public address at the Academy of Music tonight, in an address to the ladies of the German-American Relief Society and the members of the German American Alliance at the Germania Club yesterday afternoon said that he expected the European war to last two months longer. He thought that Germany had lost 300,000 men, so far in the war, and declared that he expected to learn of one million widows in Germany on account of the war when the end comes.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard arrived in Wilmington Saturday night and it was announced early yesterday that he would hold a reception at the Germania Club for the purpose principally of meeting those who recently assisted in raising $3,000 for the German Red Cross and thanking them individually for their efforts.

The gathering soon became so large that the parlors of the club were abandoned and the auditorium upstairs brought into service. Chairs had been placed in anticipation of the gathering. He held the closest attention of the audience of several hundred people for more than an hour while he explained fully the work of the German Red Cross Society in whose behalf he is now spending some time in America.

The distinguished visitor will give an address upon different lines at the Academy of Music tonight which promises to be of much interest to the general public. There will be no charge for admission and no collection will be taken. The public is cordially invited to attend.

While he is in the city Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is being entertained at the Hotel Wilmington. While here last week he was taken for an automobile ride over the city and county and expressed himself at that time as being very much impressed with the many evidences of progress which he saw on every hand.

In his address yesterday afternoon, the speaker urged the ladies not to pause in their work for the suffering soldiers. The German Red Cross, he said, was separate and distinct from the American Red Cross but a working arrangement has been arranged between himself and Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the executive committee of the American Red Cross, so that all funds are to go through American Red Cross channels.

This was done because Miss Boardman felt that this was a more satisfactory arrangement. Money raised for the German Red Cross is sent to a central commitee, he said, and then to Washington, where the State Department cables the amount to Ambassador Gerard and through him to the Central Red Cross in Berlin. All correspondence of an official nature in this country is referred to Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

The speaker wished to know if the German Red Cross sympathizers were willing to make Wilmington the Central Red Cross station for North Carolina. He expressed regret that no such organization had been effected and hoped that it soon would be done.

He expected the war to last two months longer and declared that the horrors of it are now most distressing. He expected to learn of one million widows caused by the war when the end comes. This alone, he said, should stimulate sacrifices on the part of the American people.

In the war of 1870 the United States sent $1,000,000 to Germany for the Red Cross, he said, and so far during this war this country has contributed $2,000,000, all of which has been sorely needed. He said that the assistance from America is being systematically and conscientiously handled.

He thought that Germany had lost 300,000 men so far in the war and that most of these were naturally of the poorer class. He gave many other interesting details.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is a lawyer by profession and has long been connected with the German government in high official positions. He is a man of scholarly attainments, of pleasing personality and speaks with clearness and directness on the subject of his mission to this country. He will no doubt be heard by a large audience tonight.

It is of interest to know that while he was in New York recently he was asked by the leading woman suffragists of the metropolis to prepare a paper and read it at a meeting, telling of the activities of the women of Germany during the present crisis. The paper was so well liked and met with such high commendation on the part of those who heard the speaker that the suffragists had it published in pamphlet form and are distributing it throughout the country.

TO LECTURE IN CITY

Pastor Robert R. Price Will Speak Tuesday Afternoon and Night.

Pastor Robert R. Price, lecturer and representative of the International Bible Students' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be in Wilmington on Tuesday, March 2. He will give two Bible studies at the residence of Dr. Wright Hall, No. 610 South Front street, one in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening.

All who are interested in Bible study are cordially invited to attend both services.

Transferred to Charlotte.

Mr. Harry Suiter, field representative of Southern Farming, a well known agricultural paper published at Atlanta, Ga., has been transferred to Charlotte and will move to that city within a few days. He has lived in Wilmington for several years and has represented this paper in Eastern North Carolina.

Funeral of Mrs. Reaves.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Eliza Reaves, whose death occurred at her home, No. 1008 South Fourth street, Saturday night, will be conducted from the residence this morning at 10 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. Crowley, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church. The interment will be in Oak Grove cemetery.

EARNEST ADDRESS TO MEN

Rev. W. M. Baker Shows Importance of Giving Attention to Christian Duties and Teachings.

Showing the need of young men having protection against the temptations that beset them on every hand by reviewing briefly the life of Absalom as it is given in the 18th chapter of Second Samuel, Rev. W. M. Baker, in an earnest address at the Y. M. C. A. fellowship meeting yesterday afternoon urged his hearers that they would give heed to the importance of Christian duties and teachings. This was the last of der the auspices of Y. M. C. A. during the winter months.

Mr. Baker took as his subject, "Is a Young Man Safe?" He stated that he would take up the question in a negative way, pointing out how a young man is not safe if he neglects to do certain things.

The young man is not safe, he said, who does not attend church services. There are many reasons why he should go to church, one being to encourage the pastor. That he helps to overcome the work of the evil one by filling a seat that would be vacant, if he is absent. More important than these, however, is that by this means he may keep up his interest in religion and receive a blessing.

A young man to be safe from temptation should read his Bible. Nowhere else can be found literature of a better class—of a greater variety. It is there that is found a rich legacy, the means of salvation. In it is revealed the teachings of Christ and His will concerning men. It provides food for the development of the spiritual life.

Prayer is another means of overcoming temptation. Christ urged the importance of prayer not only in his teaching but of His example. Through all the ages all men who have achieved great things have been men of prayer.

In the last place the speaker urged his hearers to be active in their service for God. Growth is dependent upon activity.

In no other way can religion be enjoyed except by trying to help someone else. The speaker emphasized the need of men being more active in the church.

He declared that while it is possible for a man to be saved without being a member of a church that he certainly is not safe. Christ came into the world to save sinners and established the church as the principal means by which His will is to be carried out. It is the greatest force in the world against evil. It is very important then that young men be members of the church, if they would be safe.

Mr. F. W. Tremaine sang a solo which was very much enjoyed. The singing of gospel hymns was entered into with spirit and was a very helpful feature of the service.

FUNERAL OF MR. MONROE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Services Held From Residence of Son, Capt. W. P. Monroe

Attended by many friends and relatives, the funeral of Mr. John Washington Monroe, who died Friday night, was held from the residence of his son, Capt. W. P. Monroe, No. 418 South Fourth street, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, pastor of the Fist Presbyterian church.

The interment was in Oakdale cemetery and was with Masonic honors, the services at the grave being in charge of members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of which the deceased was a member for a half century.

The Acme Male quartette sang several selections including "We Are Going Down The Valley", and "Jesus, Still Lead Me On".

Before his death Mr. Monroe selected the pallbearers whom he wished to serve at his funeral and all of these were present with the exception of Mr. C. P. Parker, of Parkersville, who was unable to attend.

The pallbearers were as follows: Honorary, Dr. Houston Moore and Messrs. W. H. Sprunt, D. N. Page and Charles Schnibben; active, E. S. Martin, Esq. and Messrs. B. A. Merritt, C. L. Meister, W. E. Springer, Joseph T. King and A. S. Holden. All of the active pallbearers are members of St. John's Lodge of Masons.

Negro Was Shot Yesterday.

Careless shooting on the part of a negro, reported to the police as being Pompey Perry, who has figured in the Recorder's Court on numerous occasions, caused Julius Evans, colored, to receive a painful flesh wound in the hip at Seventh and Red Cross streets, yesterday afternoon. He went to the James Walker Memorial Hospital to have the wound treated, and was then able to go home. Perry is said to have been shooting at Thermon Jordan, also colored, for what cause it is not known. Perry escaped, but the police are looking for him, a warrant having been sworn out, charging him with the shooting.

Arrested for Larceny.

Charged in a warrant with having stolen several pairs of shies from S. & B. Solomon's store several weeks ago, John Williams, colored, was arrested yesterday by Policeman J. S. Lane. He was lodged in the city prison and will answer to the charge before the Recorder this morning.

WILSON NEWS NOTES

Prosperous Farmer Found Dead—Wife Beaters Sent to Roads.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Feb. 28.—William White, a well-to-do farmer living west of Wilson was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Mr. White had been sick for several weeks but the members of the family thought he was improving, and for several days he had been able to be out of bed and about the house. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death. He left a wife and five children. Funeral services were held and the interment was near Finch's mills.

Saturday Fred Davis while riding his motorcycle struck the automobile of W. G. Carr and had a narrow escape. The motorcycle was badly damaged. Mr. Davis turned the corner taking the wrong side of the street and struck the machine before he could stop.

Two wife beaters, Ben Smith and Ned Lee were before the mayor Saturday. Both were sentenced to the roads, one for three months and the other for four months—both appealed but being unable to give bond went to jail.

Interesting revival services are in progress at the Baptist church and Mr. James W. Jelks, an evangelistic singer is leading a large chorus choir. Rev. Dr. W. M. Vines, of Charlotte, will come in a few days and assist in the meeting.

WHAT GERMANY CAN DO.

Address Delivered by Editor Harden in Berlin Published in Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 28. — The Lokal Anzeiger today prints a speech that Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, delivered in Berlin before a large audience, including the American ambassador and several of the embassy staff.

Harden said the situation that has arisen and which compels Germany to refrain from all triumphal shouting, and to look at things with a sober gaze, is all the more fitting because Germany's enemies include England. In conclusion, he said:

"No second or third must follow this first Punic war, but whether we bring this war to a triumphal conclusion or not, we are certain that the whole world recognizes what Germany is capable of doing."

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28.—E. T. Oakes, manager, Edward Konetchy, captain, and two players formed the advance squad of the Pittsburgh Federals, which left tonight for the training camp at Augusta, Ga. Other players will join them on the way or go direct to the camp.

March 1st and 2nd

Deposits made with this Bank on or before March 2nd will draw Interest from March 1st, and will receive credit for Four Months' Interest on July 1st.

Make an effort to Start an Account Here at This Time, or, if you are already a depositor, endeavor to add to your account. Steady saving makes sure success.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

March 1st And 2nd

Our REGULAR INTEREST PERIOD will begin MONDAY, MARCH 1st, and deposits made here on the first or second days of March will receive interest IN THREE MONTHS—on June 1st.

We invite you to make a deposit with us at this time

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET "Safety First."

NEW INTEREST QUARTER

OUR NEW INTEREST QUARTER BEGINS

MARCH 1st

Deposits made on or before Tuesday, March 2nd, begin to draw Interest from the first of this New Quarter. Open an account NOW or add to the one already begun.

Thrift and Economy mean Success. We shall be glad to have your business.

Home Savings Bank

FRONT AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FLOUR SPECIAL

PLAIN FLOUR $7.50 per barrel

SELF-RISING FLOUR $8.00 per barrel

CASH — THIS WEEK ONLY.

Love & Woody

Wholesale Grocers

'Phone 809.

300 Bags Maine Grown Irish Potatoes—all varieties.
5,000 Western Cartridge Company Shells.
4,000 Kegs Nails.
1,000 Bundles Cotton Ties.
600 Rolls Bagging.
300 Bags Coffee.
500 Rolls Ellwood and Universal Fence.
3,000 Pounds Fence Brads.
1,000 Boxes Tobacco.
500 Barrels Molasses—best quality.
10 bags Seed Wheat.
10 sacks Seed Rye.

Also all kinds of canned goods usually carried by Wholesale Grocers. Call or write for our prices before buying elsewhere.

D. L. GORE CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

Wilmington, N. C.

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

SEED POTATOES

Four car loads, genuine Maine grown Irish Cobblers, White and Red Bliss and Early Rose to offer the trade. Immediate shipment. Phone or write your order. Also full stock of canned goods, staple nd fancy groceries, drugs and sundries at wholesale.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company

226 North Water Street.

DOES NOT DEPRESS THE HEART — TRADE Bro-Mal-Gine MARK FOR HEADACHES — DOES NOT DEPRESS THE HEART

AT FOUNTS — ALL DRUG STORES

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Bessie Penny left last Tuesday afternoon for Maysville, N. C., to visit Mrs. E. C. Sell, formerly of this city.

* * *

Yesterday Charlotte Observer: "The Mecklenburg County Committee of Colonial Dames was charmingly entertained by Mrs. W. L. Burroughs at her home on North Church street, last Thursday morning. Mrs. Ralph Van-Landingham, the chairman, presided. Interesting minutes of the last meeting were read. There were 15 members of the committee present Thursday and the work recently undertaken for the National Red Cross Society was distributed. The members will meet Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Walter S. Liddell on East avenue to sew. Each member is requested to bring a pair of scissors. Some of the members are making outing shirts while others are knitting mufflers. The committee is deeply interested in the work and is being assisted financially by the society at Wilmington."

* * *

BRIDGE WHIST PARTY AT ROCKY MOUNT

Rocky Mount, N. C., Feb. 27.—Mrs. J. Robert Cooper and Mrs. E. W. Smith entertained at bridge whist, at the residence of the latter, on Church street, a party of young friends, Wednesday evening last, in honor of Miss Irma Bailey, of Winston-Salem, who is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Fenenr. The party consisted of 16, the ladies being beautifully gowned in evening costume, while the men wore conventional black.

Delicious refreshments in several courses ,were served at the conclusion of the game, and an evening of rare pleasure was spent.

Miss Bailey is justly popular in our city, and her visits are always looked forward to with pleasure.

* * *

YOUNG LADIES DEBATE ON IMPORTANT SUBJECT

Rocky Mount, N. C., Feb. 27.—The Harris-Wilson Literary Society met Friday morning at 11:15 o'clock for its regular weekly meeting.

The roll call and the minutes were read by Miss Catherine Phillips, secretary pro tem. After this, the society elected Miss Beulah Joyner as its new secretary, the former one having moved from town.

Then a debate was given, which was considered the best one of the year. The query was, "Resolved, That the Education of the Negro Should be Industrial Rather than Liberal." The affirmative was upheld by Misses Beulah Joyner, Annie Smith, Maggie Spears and Josephine Craven. The negative was upheld by Misses Louise Pearsall, Elizabeth Pemberton, Effie Atoone and Mamie McLemore. The judges were Misses Edna Guilford, Eunice Watson and Fannie Hamilton. The negative won, but there were splendid debates given by both sides.

Miss Louise Pearsall rendered the best debate on the negative, and Miss Annie Smith the best on the affirmative.

After this most interesting debate, Miss Rosa James recited in a very pleasing manenr "A White Lily" which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

THEATRICAL

The attraction at the Academy of Music Wednesday night will be the comedy success "Lady Luxury," which under the management of Chas. H. Wuerz, has just closed a successful engagement at the Casina, New York. This piece is by Rida Johnson Young and William Schroeder, and has been staged by R. H. Burnsides.

The company includes Florence Webber, Joseph Herbert, Jean Pellitier, Donald MacDonald, Forrest Huff, Ellile Lea, Arthur Lea, Arthur Albro, Emily Fitzroy, Sam J. Burton and others.

The dresses, which are said to be unusually expensive and beautiful, were designed and executed by Lady Duff Gordon.

A special orchestra under the direction of Arthur F. Kautzenbach will interpret the twenty-two musical numbers, the most popular being "Pick a Pickaninny," "Moon, Moon," "I'm Longing for You," "Hi, There, Buddy," "Kiss Me Once More," and "Dream on, My Princess." Seats on sale today at Woodall and Sheppard's.

Bijou's Big Week Starter.

Every single thing at the Bijou is to be of big calibre this week—not a single picture but is something brand new; something that will appeal to the tastes of every one. Six mammoth reels of movies constitutes today's big-week opener at the home of "The Incomparable Movies"—two rousing double-reelers and two full reel comedies of the very highest order.

The show will be headed by that notable "101-Bison" feature, "The Terrors of the Jungle," a prize two-reel release, with Marie Walcamp, Wm. Clifford and Rex de Roselli in the leading roles. If you have ever seen better staged, more realistic wild animal stories than the Bison's, come on—tell us! Honestly, we don't believe you have. In the present thriller, Miss Walcamp is seen as a shipwreck survivor, who comes ashore with a male survivor, who plagues her. To escape him, she flies to the jungle, with its unknown terrors. It is these jungle adventures—they fire your soul with every thrill—that make up the picture. And it's in two full reels, too.

"The Passing of Two-Gun Hicks," is a mammoth two-reel Mutual drama, a thrilling story of the West, featuring Leona Hutton, Barney Sherry and William Hart, in the leading roles. It comes in two full reels, and with this notable cast of Mutual stars, will undoubtedly be one of the biggest numbers of the week.

"Brass Buttons" is the title of a big Mutual farce, featuring some of the new Mutual stars; also Webster Campbell, Virginia Kirtley, Gladys Kingsbury and Joseph Harris, and comes in a full reel that is undoubtedly the biggest laugh number ever produced by those fun artists, William Franey, Gail Henry and Louise Fazenda.

The New Grand.

In the trite language of the day "get wise" to today's big show at the New Grand. Today's offering is a six-reeler, but it is more than this, because it is headed by filmdom's leading and favorite Thespian, Francis X. Bushman, who will appear in Essanay's stupendous two-part triumph, "A Splendid Dishonor," telling the intense, exciting tale of how a rich young clubman, told by his physician he must die, offers himself as a sacrifice for a man who has been wrongly convicted of murder. It is just such a story as brings out Mr. Bushman's powerful acting and therefore you just can't afford to go shy on glimpsing it. And, by the way, Mr. Bushman never appears on any Wilmington screen save at the New Grand.

Here's another great one for today. It is the Vitagraph's "The Slightly Worn Gown," and it is a film that has been widely discussed while it was being prepared for the movie houses. And still another muchly talked of film for today is "Mr. Daly's Wedding Day." It is taken from the most popular short story of the day, of like name, and Bigelow Cooper appears in the lovable, sterling role of "Mr. Daly."

And the fun today. A rattling "Slippery Slim" film leads the way, being "Sentimental Sophie," while there is yet another daisy for chuckles, in fact, for guffaws, in "Shoddy, the Tailor," in which Raymond McKee plays the tailor and Baby Hardy plays the fat cop. Charming Mabel Paige is also in the cast.

The New Grand scores big again. It was announced yesterday that a contract had just been closed for "Runaway June," the mostly talked of film and story of the day. This serial will commence to run Tuesday, March 9, and will be screened every Tuesday thereafter.

EMILIE LEE, CLEVER DANCER.
With "Lady Luxury," at the Acade my Wednesday Night of This Week

Angier R. Duke and His Future Bride

Angier B. Duke. Cordelia Drexel Biddle.

Society in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh was interested in the fact that Miss Cordelia Drevil Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, of Philadelphia, has selected Wednesday, April 28, as the date of her wedding to Angier B. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, of New York.

The ceremony will be performed in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, and Miss Biddle will have among her atendants Miss Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, and Miss Eugenia Kelso Cassatt, daughter of Mrs. J. Gordon Cassatt, both debutantes of this season in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Biddle and her daughter are staying for some time at Palm Beach as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duke. Mrs. Biddle was formerly Miss Cordelia Bradley, of Pittsburgh

WHAT UNCLE EK THINKS ABOUT THE WAR

Jes some Spoutin's of a Slavery-Time Nigger as ter Why War is War, an' Why Not.

Sitting on an old box on the steamer Wilmington wharf, his hands dangling by his side and a look of don't-care-if-it-does on his fact, an aged negro meditated, and as he thought he unconsciously voiced the ideas that passed through his mind—did what is better known as talking to himself. A little bird perched upon the roof of the revenue cutter's gymnasium, hearing the old man talking, turned his head that he might listen and thus improve his knowledge at the expense of the old darkey.

The little bird, being a wise little bird, recognized that the lonely negro was speaking words that others would like to hear so he took out his note book and carefully transferred the old man's thoughts to paper. Later the little bird handed his manuscript to a Star Man that it might be published. Here is what the little bird overheard:

"An' de Germans, an' de English an' de Australians an' de Egyptians an' de Turks an' de Frenchmen an' de Indians an' de Russians an' all dose folks over dere is er havin' a war! Dar, now! * * * An' dey tell me dat dey is er fightin' more 'an from here to Raleigh an' dat dey got guns over dare what kin reach from here to Southport. Law, but dat certainly is er big gun. An' jes think about men linin' up along two sides from here to Raleigh and er shootin' at each other! I bets dey kills lots of dem poor white folks, dat I does. An' dey do say dat dey digs long ditches and stands up in 'em and watches for de other fellers to stick dey heads out and den shoots 'em off—dey calls 'em trenches an' dey tell me dat they get full of water when it rains an' dat de soldiers just has ter stay dere in der water cause if dey gets up on the bank dey other feller sees 'em an' takes a crack.

"I wouldn't like dat kind of a war. Now I recollects when de Civil War was goin' on how dem Yankees used to try to take places what was held by de Rebels an' how dem Southerners would pour it inter 'em from b'hind ole fences 'n de like. Dat wuz fightin' but dey tells me dat dem folks over yonder 'cross the ocean fights wid guns what you can't see and what you can't hear, an' sech like. I don't like dat kind o' fightin'.

"Nigger, dem folks over dare is jest plain crazy, dat's all dere is to it. Er man has to be crazy er drunk one to fight dat way an' I knows dey ain't drunk! More'n er million men fightin'—fo de Lord! Dat's more men dan dere is people in Wilmington! Dose folks over dare jest must be crazy! Dey ought to come over here an' see how us folks acts an' den go back home and 'have dey selves, dat's what dey ought ter do.

"An' dey tells me dat dere is a lots o' folks over dere er starvin' to death 'cause dey ain't got nothin' ter eat, an' every time dat dey goes ter put anything to eat in dey mouth one o' dem soldiers shoots it out o' dey hand! Dem soldiers ought not to do dat! An' dey say dat folks over here is sending ship loads of vituals over dare to dem what ain't got nothin'. Dese is good folks over here, dat dey is. Dey is good to us darkeys and dey is good to de white folks what's poorer dan dey is an' dey is good to dem folks over yonder what ain't got nothin' to eat.

"Den dose folks over dere won't let us sell our cotton to de Germans, an' dey won't buy it deyselves! Dat's funny, dey can't shoot cotton in those big guns! Reckon how come dat? I did'nt know dat folks would do dat erway. Here I is wid three bales o' cotton stacked up over here in Brunswick county, er owin' my merchant for my year's supplies an' er fertilizer factry fer some fertilizer an' can't sell my cotton ter pay 'em. Dese certainly is hard times an' I jes believe dat dose folks over yonder what's fightin' is ter blame fer it all. It's a sin to fight, dat it is! De law makers makes laws ter keep dey own folks frum fightin' and den turns roun' and starts ter fightin' wid somebody else. If I's gwin ter fight I'd rather fight somebody what I knows dan ter fight somebody what I don't know. But dose folks outer know better dan ter fight dat away.

"An' dey tell me dat de battleships is a settin' way out in the ocean and shooting' at some forts over dere what is along er river, er som'in'. I'se done fergot what dey calls it. Dey say dat it is 'bout 40 miles long and has forts like fort Caswell, all 'long both sides an' dat de battleships is er tryin' ter shoot down all dem forts, an' dey tell me dat when dey does git dem forts down de price of flour an' meal will go down and dat we can sell our cotton at 10 cents. I certainly hopes dey gits dem forts battered down right erway 'cause I'se got ter buy a barrel o' flour 'fore long an' I wants ter sell my cotton, too, an' git my owin's paid up. Dat I does.

"'I wish dat dem folks over dere wasn't shootin' each odder like dat. I jes' can't sleep good o' nights fer a thinkin' about it. What if dis country were ter git into de war? But we ain't goin' ter do dat, 'cause Mr. Woodrow Wilson is President an' dey tell me dat dey is peaceable folks up dere at Washin'ton.

"It's a sin ter fight and do people o' de world ought ter jes git right up in meetin' and say so and tell dose what starts war dat dey ain't goin' ter fight an' dat dere is no use in startin' it. Some folks do jes seem ter love ter fight and stays 'wake at night tryin' ter think uf some way ter git somebody else ter fightin'. I'se again all dat an' I'se certainly goin' ter vote fer Mr. Woodrow Wilson so dat I can stay at home, and can sell my cotton and not have ter pay no 10 dollars er barrel for flour. Law, I'se ni onter 90 years ol' an' I'se harder up fer sometin' ter eat dan I'se ever bin before. Even durin' de war between de North an' de South I wuz better offern dan I is now. I certainly does wish dat dey would quit dat war over yonder in Europe an' listen ter some common sense. Dat I does!"

LOCAL DOTS.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held this afternoon at the Court House. There will be several important matters to receive attention, one of these being the matter of awarding a contract for the building of the hard road to a point opposite Carolina Beach.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Twelve Cincinnati National players left here today for the spring training grounds at Alexandria, La. Others will board the train en route or proceed direct from their homes. Manager Herzog already is at the camp.

"The Terrors of the Jungle"
The Mammoth Two-Reel Dramatic Thriller, With William Clifford and Marie Walcamp.

"The Passing of Two-Gun Hicks."
Notable Two-Reel Mutual Dramatic Feature, with Leona Hutton and Barney Sherry in the Leads.

Brass Buttons"
Mammoth Mutual Farce-Comedy with Virginia Kirtley, Gladys Kingsbury and Webster Campbell.

"Won With Dynamite"
Full Reel of Gail Henry and Louise Fazenda
In a Big Joker Comedy.

BIJOU

Tomorrow—"Fatty ... He-Hav...

A. D. BROWN
The Store That Sells Woolter

New Silks

The Silks this Spring are Poplin, Pongee, Taffeta and Crepe de Chine.

We are showing the New Colors, including Sand, Puttee, Battleship Grey, Belgian Blue, Lettuce Green.

Dr. Arnold Stovall
Announces the Opening of His Office —for the— General Practice of Medicine.
Office 'Phone: 973
Residence " 1276
Office, 212-213 Murchison Bldg.
Residence, Seventeenth and Market.

NEW YORK CASINO MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MARCH 3rd.
"Lady Luxury"
—with—
FLORENCE WEBBER— Late Star "Naughty Marietta"
J. W. HERBERT . . . . "Waltz Dream"
FOREST HUFF .. "Chocolate Soldier"
ARTHUR ALBRO . . . . La Scala, Milan
CASINO BEAUTY CHORUS
Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon (Lucile)
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
SEATS—Monday morning 8 o'clock, Woodall & Sheppard's.

Big Six-Reeler
TODAY'S SHOW
NEW GRAND
So Join the Happy Crowd.
Francis X. Bushman
In the Great 2-Part Sensation:
"A Splendid Dishonor"
Vitagraph's Latest Thriller:
"The Slightly Worn Gown"
Bigelow Cooper in The Mystery Film:
"Mr. Daly's Wedding"
Another "Slippery Slim" Laughfest:
"Sentimental Sophie"
Still Another Chuckle Photoplay:
"Shoddy The Tailor"

U. S. Court Sale.
Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

SPECIAL SALE
STARTING TODAY
Two Lots of Boys Knickerbocker School Pants we will sell at
50c and 75c a Pair
Each and every pair worth Double Money. Don't Delay But Come and see these two Great Values.
J. M. SOLKY & CO.
No. 9 North Front Street Phone 617

"OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS"
Oliver Plows Have Been the Standard for Three Generations
More Than 2,500,000 in Actual Use.
They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability, fine finish, long wearing and perfect scouring and turning qualities. Sold by good merchants.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.
DISTRICT AGENTS.
Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

IT'S A BEAUTY!
Have You Seen the New Overland Six? Wonder of the New York and Chicago Shows?
PRICE $1,475 F. O. B. TOLEDO
Demonstration Car Just Unloadd at Our Garage. Drop in at Any Time.
LASSITER-McDUFFIE CO., Inc
HUDSON. OVERLAND. WHITE.
Garage: 114 North Second Street Phone 614

Merchants having business in Wilmington, N. C., will find
THE ORTON
the Hotel They are Looking For. Centrally Located.
OUR TABLE IS NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENCE.
C. E. HOOPER, Manager.

Star Business Locals Get Results

Armour's QUALITY Products
The super quality of Armour's Glendale Oleomargarine is present in every food product that bears the Armour oval label.
The Tasty Spread for Our Daily Bread
Be generous with the family. You can afford to let them spread their bread thick and often with
Armour's GLENDALE Oleomargarine
—and they'll like it. Its purity is guarded by the government—its quality is rigidly maintained by
ARMOUR & COMPANY
WILMINGTON, N. C
R. F. CAMPBELL, Manager, 'Phone 85.
Try These, Too
"Simon Pure" Leaf Lard
Star Ham and Bacon
Bouillon Cubes
Grape Juice
Canned Goods
Devonshire Farm Sausage
Sold in dust-proof cartons

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MARKET CONTROLLED BY WAR

European Situation Still Dominates Money Market and Will Until Hostilities Cease

Special to The Star:—

New York, Feb, 27.—The financial markets of this country are still controled by war news,—the strain of the desperate European conflict being daily more and more manifest. Now that spring is at hand, fresh military activities must be expected; the period of deadlock is obviously drawing to a close, and preparations strenuously pushed all winter by both sides are hastening a much greater and more acute crisis. Hence action more decisive than hitherto experienced cannot be far distant.

The intense financial strain abroad was very sharply reflected in the recent collapse of exchange, from which there has been only a partial recovery. In this country the srious derangement of our foreign trade resulting from the war has produced a big excess of exports which, though flattering at first sight, is adding to the general complications. In settlement for our large exports we must take either gold or securities, or else grant extensive credits until more cvonvenient circumstances for settlement arrive. Gold we do not need, because we have an ample supply on hand and regularly produce a surplus for export.

London needs gold vastly more than do we, and it is to our own interest to aid and not embarrass London; although considerable sums have been engaged at Ottawa for New York and more may follow. At the same time we are taking considerable amounts of American securities from foreign holders, and under present conditions may continue this absorption if the inducements are sufficiently great. Before the war is over, some very important shifts will occur in our foreign exchanges. Remittances abroad will necessarily decrease owing to reduced foreign holdings as well as to reduced profits and dividends. Tourist travel abroad wil be practically nil this coming season, and the two or three hundred million dollars which Americans usually spend every year in foreign countries wil be largely kept at home; incidentally to the advantage of American railroads and hotels. There will also be a material decline in immigration, which has already fallen heavily and is a factor of some consequence in our international trade balance.

Our foreign trade plainly shows the effects of the war. In January the total exports of merchandise were $267,800,000 or $62,500,000 ahead of last year. About $44,000,000 of this increase was credited to breadstuffs alone and $3,000,000 to meats. In addition there was a large increase in shipments of war matrials. Some important lones, however, had to be taken into consideration, including a decrease of about $5,000,000 in cotton and $2,000,000 in mineral oils. January's total exports have been only twice exceeded; in October, 1913, and again in November, 1912.

Our export trade, though satisfactory in volume, has been seriously deranged; and the heavy shrinkages have only been compensated for by shipments of foodstuffs and war matrials. The demand for the latter is liable to sudden fluctuations. Should the Dardanelles be opened allowing the free exportation of Russian grain, that must inevitably have an important effect upon our own exports of wheat; and when peace begins to draw, we may expect a drop in the orders for the munitions of war which have hitherto usefuly filled the gap in foreign orders. In imports there was also a heavy los, the total for January being $122,000,000, a decrease of $32,500,000, compared with the same month last year. This left an excess in exports of $145,500,000, compared with $300,000,000 a year ago. A more reliable indicatton of the effects of war on our foreign commerce wil, however, be found in the country's record of exports and imports for the past seven months, or since the war began. Our total exports within this period have been $1,334,000,000, or $187,000,000 less than the same time last year. Imports were $390,600,000, or $137,000,000 less than a year ago. Here is a loss in exports and imports combined of $324,000,000 in the short space of seven months. As a result of these fluctuations the excess of exports for the seven months was only $403,900,000, compared with $454,000,000 last year and $430,000,000 the year before. The fact that the excess of exports has dwindled $50,000,000 in the last seven months is somewhat of a surprise. How far this derangement of our foreign trade will extend, it is impossible to estimate. Much damage and confusion has already been done, but we are likely to remain more fortunate than any other nation, as long as our ability to ship foodstuffs, cotton and war materials is unchecked. Any stoppage of these through an embargo or other causes, will add to the derangement which already exists in our foreign intercourse.

The business situation at home is not satisfactory. Only in the agricultural districts is there any normal activity and genuine hopefulness. In other parts of the country there is a name determination to make the best of things and keep cool under irritating conditions. But war has so disturbed credit and trade as to impair confidence, and no real improvement in the latter respect can be expected until the prospects for peace improve. An early termination of the war would undoubtedly be a powerful stimulus for business recovery in the United States. At present business is being conducted on restricted lines. Clearing house returns show diminished activity in all parts of the country, unless it be in the Middle Northwest. Railroad earnings are also unsatisfactory, the total for roads reporting thus far in February showing a decrease of over 10 per cent. The improvement previously reported in the steel industry is well maintained ,and production is now estimated to be running at about 6 5 per cent of total capacity. The bulk of new orders came from the railroads and prices are fairly well maintained. In the cotton goods industry, orders are being placed with much caution, though on a strictly moderate scale, and the outlook is somewhat brighter than a month ago. The money market is easy and loanable funds are plentiful to good borrowers. The investment demand for securities, however, is spasmodic, and there is a disposition to await further developments in foreign financing. Preparations are being made for the flotation of big war issues on the other side, and this unavoidably exercises a depressing effect upon the entire market. March dividend disbursements are estimated at $116,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 compared with last year. The corporate maturities which will have to be provided for in March aggregate about $72,000,000, against $53,000,000 a year ago, and include $23,000,000 Boston and Maine notes! also $12,500,000 Amalgamated Copper notes. Not a few of our best stocks are selling below intrinsic values at the moment, but the conditions are against any permanent advance for the time being. The immediate outlook is for an irregular market, and the upward movement will undoubtedly depend upon the continuance of favorable conditions.

HENRY CLEWS

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Price of Staple Depressed as Result of Uncertainty as to Developments in Europe

New Orleans, Feb, 28.—The price of cotton was depressed last week by the situation abroad, shippers fearing that England's threat to declare coton contraband of war, would be put into effect while, in addition, the constantly increasing hazards to shipping made a bad impression in all quarters of the market. The disposition of professional traders was to sell short and, there was some litle liquidation from the long side. Nothing but the supposed oversold condition of the market kept prices from making wide declines. The close was at a net loss for the week of 8 to 14 points.

Reports from the interior that much corn would be planted on cotton lands proved a steadying influence. Reports from Texas said that planting of corn already was under way in some counties. The belief grew that the acreage under cotton this spring would be materially reduced. Bulls claimed that the lower trend of the market was the best asurance that this would be done.

The dominating influence this week will be the shipping situation. At the end of last week reports were circulated showing that a large element in the market fully expected England to declare cotton contraband early in the week. Such a declaration probably would cause a material reduction in prices, although any declines in the near future probably will tempt much covering of short cotton and this realizing will tend to keep the market from displaying pronounced weakness.

The new crop situation will be watched very closely. Bulls make no secret of the fact that they will receive a disconcerting set back i f anything like a full acreage is planted. A large acreage this spring under the present circumstances would turn the market over to the bear side for an indefinite period. On the other hands bulls predict a return to normal prices if the acreage is held down to about 75 percent. of last year's planting.

COTTON SITUATION

Market in Beter Condition Following Reaction of Past Week

New York, Feb, 27.—The international shipping situation has been the chief concern of the trade during the week. Anxiety in this respect is due to a statement of the British Under-Secretary of State that Great Britain may reconsider her decision to permit the entrance of cotton into Germany. As exports have for some time been the most important bullish factor in the market, it was qupite natural that the reaction in prices, which was under way, should have been accentuated.

At the decline, however, foreigners were again heavy buyers and from appearances toward the close of the week the selling movement seems to have spent its force. It is a question if too much importance has not been attached to the contraband controversy. Germany has so far played a small part in our cotton exports. In 1193 she consumed less than 1,500,000 bales of American cotton and as she has probably received over 800,000 bale already this season it is only a matter of an additional 700,000 bales to satisfy her normal requirements. Not a vital factor one way or the other.

Should Germany this year take less than her normal supplies because of an embargo, it is reasonable to assume that to meet the world demand for textiles the manufacturers of other countries would take more. So, as a matter of fact, any further market influence growing out of the talk of making cotton contraband would be largely sentimental.

The question of acreage is growing in importance and it will not be long now before some definite idea may be formed as to the probable reduction. There has been a great deal of talk recently to the effect that the curtilment in acreage, owing to the advance which has taken place in the price of cotton since the reopening of the exchanges, and the fact that the South have been able to pretty well clean up their cotton loans, will not be as large as originally estimated. The data available, however, still points to a drastic reduction; the price of cereals and other foodstuffs continues remarkably high, a comparatively small amount of fertilizer has been contracted for and the shipment of mules to Southern markets is smaller than in any year for a decade. In addition a majority of southern bankers still hold very conservative ideas as to the amount of money they are willing to advance for crop preparation, and there is no question but that credit facilities wil be materially contracted. All of these factors point to bue one conclusion—a decided reduction in the area to be planted to cotton, and it is hard to conceive of any development which would bring about a chaige, unless it were an extraordinary advance in the price of cotton just prior to the planting season.

Basicaly the situation appears sound. Anything of an adverse sensational nature transpiring in the war zone would naturally have a depressing influence on prices, but barring unforeseen developments of importance it looks as if the present reaction had about run its course.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MAKKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Feb. 23. — North Carolina Peanuts — Market, steady; new crop, fancy hand-picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady, New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, small, machine picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 85c.; Jumbos, 75c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Speculative Markets Still Reflect Concern as to Relations of United States With Europe.

New York, Feb. 28.—Speculative markets continued last week to reflect concern as to the situation facing the United States in the present war. The American government's proposals for adjustments of points at issue with both sides and the probable replies were left in the field of speculative conjecture. Serious views of the situation were confirmed by informal utterances attributed to official sources and by the tone of addresses delivered on Washington's birthday anniversary.

Interruption of the flood tide of foreign trade was threatened by the reprisals by belligerents. The grain and cotton markets responded to this danger in common with securities.

Foreign exchange, however, relapsed to about the lowest. The extra hazard in gold shipments figured in this showing, as well as the depreciation of foreign currencies on the basis of inflated war bond issues. Pressure of foreign sales of American securities was increased thereby.

Announcement of the Federal Trade Commission membership and complaints from corporation officials gave texts for discussion of new business adjustments to be faced. Japan's demands on China and the intimations of a new phase in the American policy towards Mexico added to the weight of international problems.

Good prospects for new financing were unimpaired, further new issues being placed, short term notes again predominating.

The "when issued" price for New York state forthcoming 4 1-4 per cent. bonds was at a premium. The bond market as a whole was somewhat irregular as a result of steady offerings of high grade issues for European account. Uneven depression in stocks reflected varying effects in different localities and industries owing to trade in war supplies. Figures already at hand give assurance of another month of unprecedented exports.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Baltimore, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Cleared.

Str. Pelham (Br.), 2,260 tons, Jackson, Liverpool, W. B. Cooper & Co.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Georgetown, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Exports—Foreign.

Liverpool—Str. Pelham (Br.), cargo of 2,890 bales of cotton valued at $153,550; vessel and cargo by W. B. Cooper & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Mobile (Br.), 1,165 tons, Laing, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. City of Savannah (Amer.), 4,378 tons, Nelsen, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Bellgrano (Br.), 3,047 tons, Blacklock, Heide & Co.

Str. Nelly (Dan.), 943 tons, ——, Henry Whyte, agent.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Rebecca R. Douglas, 399 tons, Ladd. C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Barges.

Barge Monocacy, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Feb. 28.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 85@90c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 23c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c. per lb.; dull.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15c.; very dull.

EGGS—18c. per doz.; very dull.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 20. — Spanish; Farmers' stock; market, steady, 82½c. per bu.

Virginias — Farmers' Stock; market, steady. Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Fancy Hand-Picked, 3½c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c. per lb.

ATTENDED THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING AT CINCINNATI

Trinity Professor Much Impressed With Speech of Howard Taft.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Trinity College, Durham, Feb. 28.—Prof. Eugene C. Brooks, head of the department of education here, has just returned from Cincinnati, where he went to attend the annual meeting of the section of superintedents of the National Educational Association and the National Council of Education.

In speaking of the meetings of these organizations in Cincinnati, Professor Brooks said the most noticeable feature of practically all the open meetings was the emphasis placed on the present day tendency to give attention to industrial and vocational education, and the tendency also to measure educational results. The experiment which has attracted so much attention to Gary, Ind., where the school system has become more or less institutionalized, was also given considerable attention by the school men in session in Cincinnati.

Professor Brooks spoke very highly of the address of Ex-President William H. Taft, who advocated the creation of a aNtional University in Washington, taking the present organization of the United States bureau of education as a nucleus.

"The tendency among educators to give attention to making education and educational practice more scientific," said Professor Brooks, "was everywhere apparent in Cincinnati last week. This seems now to be the thing that is being most thought of among those who direct educational endeavor. It is probably a good sign, provided, of course, the tendency does not go to extremes."

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

March 1, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 40 degrees; at 8 p. m. 46 degrees, maximum, 50 degrees; minimum 40 degrees; mean, 45 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month to date, 2.97 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Saturday 14.6 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday fair.

The Port Calendar, Mar. 1, 1915.

Sun rises ..... 6:41 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 6:08 P. M.
Day's length ..... 11 hrs. 26 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	9:43	10:03	4:45	5:16
Southport	7:29	7:49	1:26	1:54
Masonboro Inlet	7:18	7:38	1:06	1:34

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

February 28, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	cldy	42	—	.0
Asheville	cldy	46	34	.0
Atlanta	rain	48	44	.08
Augusta	cldy	50	48	.0
Birming'h	cldy	46	44	.20
Boston	clear	34	—	.0
Charleston	rain	50	48	.22
Charlotte	cldy	50	36	.0
Chicago	clear	32	—	.0
Galveston	cldy	56	54	.0
Jacksonv.	rain	—	48	.28
Memphis	cldy	36	—	.12
Mobile	pt cldy	60	46	.01
Montgom'y	cldy	50	44	.0
New Orl	pt cldy	58	48	.0
New York	clear	36	—	.0
Oklahoma	cldy	34	—	.16
Palestine	cldy	58	58	.0
Pittsburg	clear	34	—	.0
Raleigh	clear	50	34	.0
Savannah	rain	52	46	.10
St. Louis	clear	40	—	.0
Washing'n	cldy	42	—	.0

"After praising the wine they sell us vinegar."

Thus runs an old Spanish proverb.

That's *not* the way with us. We praise the result value of our *want ads.* And we sell you tabloid publicity that *sparkles* with *real value.*

TO CHICAGO
ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND
BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE

150 Bags Maine Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

200 Barrels Large Mullets.

200 Bags Green Coffee.

Iron Safes, various makes.

Cuts of safes furnished upon application.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS
Wholesale Grocers
Wilmington, N. C.
311 N. Front St.

Wireless

The Wireless discovery, like many other discoveries and inventions, is fast succeeding the older methods of transmitting time, etc. Therefore, we have installed recently a Wireless Time Receiving Station.

GEO. W. HUGGINS
The Jeweler

Dr. C. L. Pridgen
General Practice.
DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.
508 Market St. 'Phone 2085
OFFICE HOURS:
9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

Eastern District of North Carolina:

In the matter of George T. Hewlett and Joseph A. Price, co-partners, trading as Hewlett & Price, Bankrupt. — Trustee's Notice of Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above entitled matter, the undersigned Trustee hereby offers at private sale, and subject to confirmation by the Court, all of the assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of the stock of shoes, furniture and fixtures heretofore in use by said bankrupt in its business. The stock, furniture and fixtures may be inspected at any time during business hours upon application, and bids for same will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1915.

Dated this February 24th, 1915.

J. W. FREEMAN,
Trustee.

fe25-6t

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

If Its Shoes

WE CAN SUIT YOU

Carl F. Strunck & Co.
128 to 130 South Front Street. Phone 800-J

START AND THEN STOP

Start Today Calling 55—when you need anything in our line. Then Stop Worrying as to when you are going to get it. We pride ourselves on our prompt delivery, and attribute a large share of our success to delivering the "Right Goods Right Now!"

1880 Hardin's Pharmacy 1915
126 SOUTH FRONT STREET

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 13, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WEST BOUND

Leave Winter Park for	Leave Wrightsville for	Leave for for
Wilmington	Wilmington	Wilmington
a6:2t A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	c1:45 P. M.
c2:46 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:21 P.M.	6:10 P. M.	e6:05 P. M.
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:33 P. M.	7:22 P. M.	e7:15 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Feb. 18, 1915.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at 9:30 and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. 10:15 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‖ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 5:40 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‖ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:30 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ‖ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FLORIDA - CUBA - SOUTH

ONLY Through Sleeping Car Between WILMINGTON and **ATLANTA**

DAILY SCHEDULES:	No. 55	No. 51
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:55A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:20P.M.	12:05P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

PHONE 160
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Feb. 26th
Steamship Seminole, Friday, Mar. 5th
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Seminole, Monday, Feb. 22nd
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Feb. 29th
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Feb. 27th
Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Mar. 6th
Both Steamers Carry Passengers.
Equipped With Wireless.
Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Commercial Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York

Atlantic Coast Line
"The Standard Railroad of the South"
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.
—from—
WILMINGTON

CINCINNATI, O. $20.40
On sale February 20, 21, 22, limited returning March 3rd.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN $18.20
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th, limited returning May 8th.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant
Room 815 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 998 WILMINGTON, N. C.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

CHURCH PEACE UNION SENDS OUT WARNING

Churches and Ministers Urged to Advocate Peace

Pastors and People Warned Not to Engage in Partisan Discussion of Great Strife—Must Not Take Sides in the War.

New York, Feb. 28. — The Church Peace Union, founded a year ago by Andrew Carnegie, through its secretary, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, made public here today a message which the union has addressed to "the Churches and Clergy of America," cautioning ministers and church people against partisanship in discussing the European war, and protesting against the present agitation for increased armaments.

This is said to be the first time in church history that Catholics and Protestants have joined in signing a common letter addressed to the churches. The Peace Union's letter is signed by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis. The president of the union is the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, who is one of the signatories.

At the first meeting of the Church Peace Union on February 10th, 1914, it was announced that Mr. Carnegie had made it an endowment of $2,000,000, its aim being the furtherance of the cause of international peace through the united efforts of all religious bodies.

Twenty-nine prominent clergymen and churchmen, representing all denominations, including Jewish organizations were appointed trustees. It is these men who have signed the message in question. Following are some of the striking paragraphs in the message:

"Partisanship is adding fuel to fires of passion which already are too hot. Clergymen should allay prejudice, not intensify it. Each of the warring nations believes in the justice of its cause. Their disputes are of long standing, involve all the governments concerned, and their full history is yet to be written. In such a period of such tense feeling it is not easy to unravel the tangled skein of motives and events. It is a grievous thing that there is war between peoples whom we respect and count our friends. In this calamitous hour, denunciation of either side assumes a superhuman knowledge of complex policies and purposes, imperils the influence of our government in promoting peace, aggravtes a quarrel which we should help abate, creates dissensions among our own people, inflames a war spirit in America, and gives force to the criticism that the church has abdicated its sacred function as the maker of peace and concord.

"We should realize not only that each of the warring nations has helped to create the conditions of which the war is a tragic expression, but that these conditions of which the war is a tragic expression, but that these conditions characterize Americans as well as Europeans. We are quite as belligerent in temper as other men. We should condemn the causes of war; but we should look for them not so much in state papers as in the fears, prejudices and rivalries which are common to men everywhere except as they are influenced by the divine spirit. Our own freedom from militarism has been due to protecting oceans rather than to superior virtue. The present clamor for an armament to resist a possible attack is prompted, not by peril, but by the disposition to echo on our side of the sea the cries which have been heard in Europe for years, and it is engendering the same suspicions that have wrecked the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Are we to repeat the policy which is drenching the continent with blood? This is the time to prepare, not for war, but for peace.

"Materialistic civilization has developed mind and energy rather than conscience. The peoples whose universities are the greatest, whose statesmen and philosophers the most famous, whose industrial achievements the most advanced, whose armies and navies the most colossal are the very ones that are fighting. Modern science has equipped race hatred with deadlier weapons and thus increase its power for ruin. A world order built up by secular education and dependent on force has collapsed. Christianity has not failed; but nations have failed to be Christian.

"Religion, too often, has been conceived as so local and personal that it had no relation to national policies. Men in their corporate capacity as a state have ignored moral laws that as citizens they uphold. The time has come to insist that the law of the jungle should be replaced by the law of humanity; that there is no double standard of ethics; that there cannot be one rule for individuals and another for their governments; that deceiving others, oppressing the weak, stealing territory, destroying property, and murdering rivals, acts which are criminal between men, are no less wrong between nations; that the real greatness of a people lies not in regiments and battleships, but in justice and forbearance; and that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'

"If nations fear and hate one another, they will fight whheter they annually add one or a dozen battleships to their navy, or a thousand or a hundred thousand men to their army. The golden rule must be made effective in international intercourse. This is the urgent duty of the churches, and American churches now have free opportunity to speak. They should be the channel through which the grace of God can become operative. They should make clear the distinction between the teachings of Jesus and so-called modern civilization, cease baptizing national pride and sellshness with the name of patriotism, but forth greater effort to make the divine spirit leaven all human relationships, and proclaim the missionary message of international Christianity, of altruistic ministries to other people, of God as the universal Father, instead of a nati nal deity, of the unity of the human race; of religion as 'the power of God unto salvation,' and the antithesis of aggression and brute force."

The following names are signed to the document:

Rev. Peter Ainslee, Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, Rev. Francis E. Clark, Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president Brown University; His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop James J. Glennon, Rt. Rev. David H. Gree, Rev. Frank O. Hall, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Hamilton Holt, Prof. William I. Hull, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Edwin D. Mead, Rev. William Pearson Merill, Dr. John R. Mott, George A. Plimpton, Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. James J. Walsh, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

The Ramblings Of A Rambler

When the Flowers Bloom.

At least one Wilmington man with literary tastes has been perusing the past week Wordsworth's poem on the daffodils. His fancy has been turned natureward by the beautiful spring weather. His thoughts are of the fields and babbling brooks. His mind goes back to the old farm and he sees again the hills and the valleys covered with all kinds of flowers. But he is a city man with lot's of work to do. He can't go to the country.

But he can get a glimpse in his mind's eye of the joy he would like to experience by reading the poems of a lover of nature. And Wordworth loved nature. In many of his poems he snows a wonderful power to interpret the lessons she teachers. And so this man finds solace by reading his poems.

Wordsworth lived in England and didn't know much about American flowers. However, daffodils are a species of narcissus with large yellow single or double flowers. The poem on daffodils was suggested to this man by seeing the jonquils and narcissus which grow in the vicinity of Wilmington. And being a literary man, knowing books and knowing poetry he was able to find a description that portrayed vividly the thoughts that were in his mind.

It's worth something to be informed about these things, no matter if some practical man does say poetry is useless and ought to be tabooed.

The human mind needs to be refreshed with thoughts other than those of making a living. That's the reason one Wilmington man is reading poetry.

It's in the spring when—oh, well, why discuss the subject?

Doesn't Like Jokes Now.

At least one Wilmington young man after a recent experience doesn't take kindly to the modern fashion of throwing rice and old shoes at newly married couples. Until recently this young man always took a leading part in these bombardments but now—well he has changed his mind. He declares that since he has thought seriously over the question such a custom is a relic of barbarism. His conversion is complete. No jokes for him now.

It happened some time ago that a young woman from another city was visiting at a home in a suburb of Wilmington. When the time came for her to return home, this young man, who is noted for his gallantry, called with his automobile to take her to the train. When he reached the house he found numerous friends of the young lady there to bid her farewell.

As is often the case the young woman had several suit cases in which to carry her belongings. Our gallant friend picked up two of them but thought the man of the house, who was to accompany them to the train, would take the other. However, as he made no move to do so our friend with one in each hand managed to get the other under his arm and marched boldly forth. The young lady, who was going home, followed closely behind. Then something happened that had not been announced. All those behind had been provided with a bountiful supply of rice and proceeded to throw it in mischievous fun at the gallant young man and his lady friend. Seemed like they had a wagon load. And various and sundry old shoes were brought in requisition, too. The victims of the joke were game. They took it in the spirit of the perpetrators and din't let on they cared.

When they got to the station they found several friends there viewing them with quizzical faces. For they had not been able to remove all signs of the rice. A newspaper man down to get personals had his curiosity aroused. Here was romance indeed. He needed a story for the Monday morning Star. It would make good reading. He was planning the best means of getting the particulars of the romance when he met the man of the house, who had accompanied the young man and his friend to the station, who explained to him the joke.

"Jokes be hanged," says the victim. "What do folks want to play jokes like that for?"

But the young ladies who perpetrated the joke enjoyed it immensely. They thought it great fun to see the young man and the young lady madly chasing down the sidewalk amidst oceans of rice, trying vainly to escape the bombardment.

The point of view makes all the difference.

When the Cows Come Home.

When a member of City Council the other day in a speech before that body declared that he would be found standing by one of his friends when the cows come home, at least one man was greatly interested in knowing what he meant by that expression.

"I have heard," said he, "that chickens always come home to roost but I don't know about cows. From my experience it always seemed that they liked to stay away. I use to have the job of driving them in. And I usually found I had to go the backside of the pasture to find them, even though it might be late."

"Well, that's just the point he was trying to make," replied the man to whom he was speaking. "Why don't you know that a cow takes great delight in staying out just as late as possible? No self-respecting cow ever came home until the sun has gone down and the shades of night have begun to thicken. Why, man, don't you know that long before it begins to get dark that chickens have sought their roosting place. But not so with a cow.

"Now that's what the Councilmin meant. He was using a very good illustration to show that he would be with his friends to the last. I reckon I ought to know. For that was my job also when I was a boy. And I never knew a cow to come home before dark unless she was driven."

Wilson, Feb. 28.—Thomas E. Harrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Harrell died Saturday after an illness of several weeks. The funeral service was held Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Richard Bagby of the Christian church, with interment at the Maplewood cemetery.

LETTERS FROM FRENCH SOLDIER SLAIN IN WAR

Graphic Details of Experiences of Count Pelleport

Last Letter Unfinished, Abruptly Ends, "I Fell at Once"—One of the Oldest Volunteers, Died From Wounds

Paris, Feb, 10. (Correspondence of Associated Press)—Count Vladimire de la Fite de Pelleport, aged 59 years and one of the oldest volunteers in the French army, died at Heilbroun, Wurtemburg, August 27th from wounds received in fighting at Sarrabourg August 15th. His familly has just made public some of the letters written after his incorporation in the army.

The 1st of August the bells of the little village of Chidde in the department of Nievre, sounded the tocsin, and the Count hurried to the village from his chateau to learn the cause. Returning shortly afterward he met the people from the chateau. "It is war", he said. "All of you return home; I am going to see the mayor."

With a certificate from the mayor, he went to Autun, the following day and energetically resisting the objections of the recruiting officers and the examining surgeon, enlisted as a private soldier. The following are extracts from his letters to his wife:

Autun, Aug. 4—"My heart is heavy because of you, but in all sincerity I think I have done right because my example, I see, is doing good. At the hotel of the Post, where I lunched, at a table next to the Colonel's I was feted so that I was ashamed.—I was nearly moved. Such moments are worth a great deal."

Autun, Aug. 5.—"My company was designated to go and take possession of the regimental flag—Passing through the streets I was the object of many manifestations that embarrassed me not a little— just as we were setting out a tall devil of a civilian threw himself into my arms before I could dodge him, embraced me effusively and then pointed me out to the crowd. Along the entire route the enthusiasm was delirious but often so personal that I scarcely knew what to do."

Saturday, August 8,—"Everyone feels bound to look after me. The captain made me give up my knapsack during a hard march in the hot sun. They call me the 'daddy of the regiment'."

Monday, August 10.—"We marched all night and arrived near Domptail where an attack from the Germans had been expected, but they had already retired, followed by some of our shells, burning all the villages and crops as they passed."

Thursday, Aug. 13.—"I met General Maud'huy who commands the 16th division. He had had the drummers beat to arms in order to read the proclamation of the King of Belgium. He said to the Colonel before me, 'Colonel, immediately after the first combat you will name Pelleport soldier of the first class'. Then turning to me he added: 'It is the lowest grade and the best'. 'Yes', the Colonel put in 'and it's the only one to which he aspires'.

Richeval, Aug. 16.—"Arrondissement de Sarrebourg, former Alsace-Lorraine, again French since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour we crossed the frontier and pulled the German sign posts from French soil. The battle has commenced. We arrived at Doesvres near noon and were at once engaged with a detachment of the enemy posted in a wood across a deep river. My left-hand comrade, ' Bourdeau, best marksman of the regiment, was the first to fall stone dead with a bullet through the heart. I jumped to my feet crying involuntarily: 'Onward.' It is a miracle that I escaped from that hail of bullets. We lost 80 men but the Germans were put to route. We marched across the field of the morning's battle; it was horrible to contemplate. Dead Germans, dead horses lying everywhere, with helmets and all the debris of war. Our losses were heavy."

Aspach, near Sarrebourg.—"I am ashamed of all the marks of respect shown me. Now they call me 'the old daddy' which vexes me a little. We are within 12 miles of Sarrebourg. I don't understand the Germans. I expect to see Uhlans everywhere; we see only a few, of whom we have killed three. They seem really terrified; but then we do charge them with the bayonet as if we were enraged whenever we have the opportunity, which is not often. What a horror war is! It's when the fire ceases that one realizes."

August 25.—"I was wounded in the thigh on the 20th at the battle of Sarrebourg, thigh broken in two places. I was picked up by the Germans who treat me well. I conducted myself like a Pelleport, my dear, and I embrace you and all the dear ones fondly. Am feeling well."

Saaraltorf, Aug. 25.—"I wrote you this morning that I was wounded, Thursday, I think, the second day of the battle of Sarrebourg. Our company the 8th, with the 7th, was ordered to replace the Third battalion which, crushed by the enemy's artillery, had been obliged to retreat, we slipped very silently up to the very edge of the Saar, in spite of the enemy's projectiles, and there we witnessed the most infernal fire it is possible to imagine from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon. Then the captain ordered 'fixed bayonets' for a charge. I fell at once."

This unfinished letter, found on the body of Count Pelleport, was forwarded to the Countess by a charitable minded German. What the letter does not state is that Count Pelleport by his heroism led his company on the attack and that after the battle he was named "soldier of the first class."

WILSON TOBACCO MARKET HAD SUCCESSFUL SEASON

New Record Made for Sales and For Money Paid Out for the Weed.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 28.—With the season of 1914 closed the Wilson leaf tobacco market passes the previous season with an increase of 10,035,769 pounds—and total sales of loose leaf bright tobacco of 30,954,920 according to the official figures given out by Mr. R. F. Watson, president of the Tobacco Board of Trade.

The past season is the biggest in the history of this section—Wilson going far above any any other market and again leading the loose leaf bright tobacco markets of the entire world. The total sales were 7,658,843 pounds above the record the year—1902. In the matter of price the average for the season of 1914 is $13.25 per hundred pounds and this was not a bad price, for the records show that only three seasons, 1911, 1912 and 1913 have a higher average price. In 1911 the price was $14.77; in 1912, it was $19.88, and in 1913 the price was $19.03.

During the season the tobacco farmers who sold on the Wilson market received $4,101,382.20 for the half as against $3,954,108.49 in 1913 and $2,-950,485.17 in 1912. Some other interesting figures in comparison are the total sales for 1912—16,381,096 pounds slightly over one-half of the sales this season and 1914 with total sales of 20,819,160 pounds.

The sales during the month of February reached close to the estimate madt at the beginning of the month. The total sales being 1,065,352 pounds and this brought the farmers $101,-610.25 or an average of $9.53.

There were some good speeches Friday night on the anti-jug bill, the best one probably being made by Senator Nash, a lifelong prohibitionist and leader of the anti-whiskey forces in his county for years. Senator Nash told his people that the Anti-Saloon League would not endeavor to regulate their personal habits, and he opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional in that it interfered with individual rights of citizens. Nobody can attack the motives of Senator Nash and nobony will offer to do so. Some of us might disagree with him, but the time has passed when a good citizen cannot take a stand on a public question without having his motives inpeached. This is becoming to be a free country in more ways than one.—Raleigh Times.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE. The amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

TWO NOTARIES PUBLIC; ALWAYS AT your service; will go anywhere. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. mh1-m,w,f-tf

IF YOU WANT TO WRITE IT RIGHT, let us write it. Expert typewriting, stenographic and notary work. Multigraphing and printing. Harriss. mh1-m,w,f-tf

FOR RENT — A DESIRABLE HOUSE, 406 Walnut street, nine rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply 320 or 214 North Fourth street. 'Phone 1971-W. m1-1t

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and experienced book-keeper wants a position. Can give references. Address "Young Man," care Star. m1-1t*

LOST — RAT TERRIER PUPPY. Reward if returned to 117 Orange. m1-1t*

FOR RENT — FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, completely fitted for light housekeeping, in desirable location. Price very reasonable. Address Box 624. mh1-1t*

FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOM, TWO STOry house, located in eastern part of city, all conveniences, good neighborhood. Cost $2,800 to build. Price $3,250, $500 will turn deal, balance like rent. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. fe 28-2t

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND, all cleared, five miles from city, ideal poultry, fruit, grape or truck farm. Price $400. See Wilder & Metts, Agents. fe 28-2t

FOR SALE—FOUR ROOM HOUSE LOcated on two acres of land in heart of Sea Gate, 200 feet road front, barn, fruit trees, etc. Price $1,000. Can make terms and possibly shave price to quick purchaser. See Wilder & Metts, Agents. fe 28-2t

FOR SALE—SIX ROOM COTTAGE, Water, sewerage, electric lights, located in southern part of city, on a street that is being rapidly improved. Renting for $18 per month. Price $2,000. See Wilder & Metts, Agents. fe 28-2t

FOR SALE—$2,000, ONE-HALF CASH will buy five room cottage, all improvements, located in eastern part of city, good neighborhood, rapid growing section. Apply to Wilder & Metts. fe 28-2t

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LOT, 510 Queen street. Good house, good lot, good location and reasonable price, if sold at once. Wilder & Metts, Agents. fe28-2t

WANTED — LOAN $200 TO $500 SIXty days. Bonus and substantial acceptable collateral. "$32," care Star. fe28-2t*

FOR RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, all modern conveniences. House practically new. Possession at once. Use of 'Phone. Telephone 660. 415 Grace street. fe28-3t

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, Southern exposure. Bath and use of 'phone. Apply 5 1-2 Princess st., or 'phone 1904-J.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BUY TWO SEVen room houses, ten year time. Have had these houses listed so you can pay yourself the rent. Electric lights, water, sewerage. Telephone 332. L. W. Moore, Real Estate, 123 Princess. fe28-2t

TWO NEW, UP-TO-DATE BUNGAlows, South Fourth street, that can sell on easy terms. Only small payment to bind the trade. See L. W. Moore, Real Estate, 123 Princess st. fe28-2t

WANT TO RENT HOUSE, 6 OR 7 rooms, with conveniences, at once. Not over $18 or $20. Address "Kite," care Star, giving location not far out.

FOR SALE CHEAP—50,000 SHINGLES. J. W. Brooks. fe28-tf

FOR RENT — NICE FURNISHED front room. Right downtown. Modern conveniences. Phone 773, or call at 216 North Second street. ja17-tf

WINTER PARK LOTS—66x330, CHEAP. Also six-room cottage on the easy payment plan. L. W. Moore, Real Esthte Agent. fe28-2t

WANTED — BY WHOLESALE CHINA house, energetic men with some knowledge of crockery and glassware, to handle line on commission basis. Good opportunity for party wanting side line. Also energetic men calling on furniture, drug and jewelry trade, to handle specialties in china and glass. Address with references, Box 32, care Star. fe28-3t

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO handle Surry Parker loader. Salary $1.75 per day. Apply at once to H. Garrett Smith, Box 188, Burgaw, N. C.

A MULTIGRAPH LETTER OR POStal looks just like typewriting—cheaper than printing—finest advertising medium procurable. Harriss Typewriting and Adv. Co. fe 27-tf

NOTICE — WE HAVE MOVED OUR grain and peanut place of business from 22 North Water to 201 North Water, in the Springer Coal Co.'s building. B. F. Mitchell Co. fe24-7t*

100 BUSHELS NORTON YAM SLIPS for sale at 65 cents per bushel. For further information apply to J. M. Hill, Acme, N. C. fe 27-4t*

WANTED — YOUR BOOKS TO AUDIT, a position as book-keeper or several light sets of books to keep, by a competent man, married and needs the work. Call 'phone 1577-J, or write "Competent," care Star. fe25-4t

AGENTS WANTED — $5 TO $7 DAILY, selling New Fibre Brooms; every woman will buy. Sample, parcel post, 30 cents. Wynne Broom Co., Elmira, N. Y. fe25-4t*

FOR SALE — THE ATTRACTIVE CURrie home at Carolina Heights. Large lot; roomy house. Can arrange loan. This is one of the few desirable homes at this popular suburb on the market today. 'Phone us and we will take pleasure in showing you over the place. James & James, Inc., Southern building; 'Phone 163. fe23-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

PANAMA EXPOSITION — IF YOU ARE interested, communicate with Dr. J. H. Foster, 503 Chestnut street, or 'phone 765-J. fe17-tf

D. L. T. CAPPS WISHES TO ANnounce that his new bowling alleys are now ready for business, and special attention will be given to ladies at any and all times. fe16-tf

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, berore you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

WORLD ALMANAC NOW ON SALE, 30 cents, at Gordon Bros., 17 Princess street; 'Phone 745. We deliver anything we sell. ja26-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

NEW BOOKS

"The Valley of Fear," by Conan Doyle $1.25

"Sheep's Clothing," by Louis Vance $1.25

"Mr. Grex, of Monte Carlo," by E. Phillips Oppenheim $1.35

"Amarilly, of Clothesline Alley," by Belle K. Maniates $1.00

"The Voice in the Fog," by Howard MacGrath .75

"Dr. Sya," by Russell Thorndyke $1.25

"C. O. D.," by Natalie Lincoln $1.30

"Moonglade," by the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" $1.35

"The Secret of the Reef," by Harold Bindloss $1.30

"The Eyes of the World," by Harold Bell Wright $1.35

ALSO A FULL LINE OF NEW COPYRIGHTS JUST RECEIVED.

C. W. YATES & CO.

Fertilizers 1915

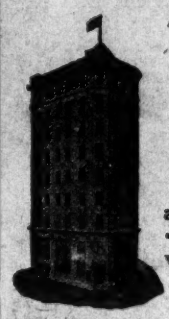
Cooper's Reward (C. S. M.)	8-2-2
Cooper's Waccamaw	8-2-2
Cooper's Sterling Complete	8-2-2
Cooper's Bald Head Island	8-2-2
Cooper's Recorder	9-17-2-2
Cooper's Crusoe	8-2½-2
Cooper's Swamp Fox	8-3-2½
Cooper's Lenox	8-3-3
Cooper's Sunset (C. S. M.)	8-3-3
Cooper's Clifford	8-3-3
(For Tobacco.)	
Cooper's Horto (C. S. M.)	8-4-4
Cooper's Helmar	8-4-4

We ship promptly. For prices and terms, come to see us, or see our agent nearest you.

Cooper Guano Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY 4% SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING COMPANY
FRONT AND MARKET STS., WILMINGTON, N. C.



ON MARCH 1ST.
AN INTEREST QUARTER BEGINS AT THIS INSTITUTION

Money deposited on the first or second day of March will begin to draw interest immediately, which will be payable three months hence.

WILTON CALDER, ...President
J. G. L. GIESCHEN,... ..Vice-President.
THOS. E. COOPER, . . Vice-President
R. L. HENLEY, ... Cashier

A CITY WITHIN A CITY

That is what The Murchison Building is fast becoming. Every line of enterprise and profession is located in the new ten-story structure. It is very convenient to have your office in the same building with the city's representative business firms; there is prestige and a comforting sense of security connected with it, too. You have good business neighbors, you get the best of service, fire and burglary protection, day and night elevator service, everything strictly first class, equal to the best office facilities and service in New York City, and at a cost that will surprise you. Rents as low as $12.00 monthly, including heat, electric lights, janitor service, etc. Is your name on the Murchison Building Directory? If not, see the Renting Agent in room 212, and let him figure your office requirements with you.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"

Repair Now! New Parts in Iron, Steel, Brass and Aluminum. WE Can Do It, Cheaper, Quicker and Better Than We've Ever Done Before.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS
'PHONE 213. Surrey and Church Streets

Use a TOLEDO Steam Cooker

And Reduce Your Gas Bill. Satisfaction Guaranteed—$6.00 and $8.50.

Cape Fear Hardware Co.
109 NORTH FRONT STREET.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce that our catalogs for "Spring Goods" have been thoroughly revised, and the Best Prices Obtainable can be had from us, by purchasing your "Spring Goods" before it is too late—when prices have advanced.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
Wilmington, N. C.

THE IRON MEN—1915
PERSONEL
EDW. P. BAILEY, President. T. D. LOVE, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. W. STORM, General Superintendent.
T. J. RANN, Superintendent Shops.
OLIVER CARTER, Sales Manager.
E. G. HALL, Foreman Forge and Boiler Shop.
C. C. WILSON, Foreman Machine Shop.
EDW. CAMPBELL, Foreman Foundry.
J. T. HAWKINS, Foreman Patten Shop.
HARRY THERIAN, Foreman Marine Work.
E. Z. KING, Head Bookkeeper.
We are your friends, and shall endeavor to serve you with the same Good Work and Good Machinery as we have in the past.
WILMINGTON IRON WORKS
The largest dealers in the city. ORANGE AND WATER STS.

Star Business Locals Get Results.